

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1923—VOL. XV, NO. 288

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## CHICAGO'S MAYOR ROUTS WET ARMY AND DRIES UP CITY

Mr. Dever Is Wet Personally but  
He Closes 1400 Saloons and  
Stops "Beer Running"

Federal Agents Admit Section Is  
Enjoying Record Dry Era—  
Cafes Dark in Business Slump

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Chicago today is the biggest dry city in the world and is vastly drier than it has ever been, in the judgment of federal enforcement officials. The transformation from a city where beer running was a thriving industry to a community where more soft drink licenses have been revoked in a month than many states have had places to license has been sudden. Credit is given to federal officials and also by the Anti-Saloon League to Mayor William E. Dever, who has put the city's 6000 police on the job of enforcing the prohibition law.

The Mayor is sincere in his efforts and will carry the job through, as the Rev. F. Scott McBride, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, sees it. Mr. McBride declared: "He has burned his bridges behind him and will be successful in resisting any effort to turn him from his course. His policy greatly disturbed some of his party but he is going ahead regardless. Give Chicago two years of this dryness and it will write a record for the world to look at. This is the greatest thing that has happened to prohibition here."

Personally a Wet  
Though personally wet, Mayor Dever has taken the stand that he has no choice as Mayor of the city, except to see that the law is enforced. His course aroused opposition in the wet City Council, which he has been able to overcome with ease. More conspicuously it has drawn the fire of the wet Chicago Tribune, which recently declared the Mayor's program would cost him the chance of re-election and predicted his successor would be a rabid wet.

These developments are the more interesting, as the Mayor was elected in the face of the opposition of the organized drys, and with the support of the National Association Opposed to Prohibition. The drys have swung in to hold up his hands. Certain of the leading wets of the city, who in the past declared all they wanted was 100 per cent enforcement, to show how distasteful prohibition was, are now trying to throw stumblingblocks in his path.

Mayor Dever's attitude on dry law enforcement is best described in his own words, in an article written by him for the last issue of Chicago Commerce, in which he says, in part:

After laws are passed, until otherwise declared by the courts, it is the sworn duty of every executive officer to regard the laws as valid laws and to enforce them. If the law at Chicago becomes obnoxious to the people, they have their remedy of repeal or amendment through the Legislature.

**Need for Enforcement**  
In a civilization as complicated as our own, and particularly in the large centers of population where the diversity of interests is represented by the different nationalities, races, creeds, etc., the need of law enforcement must be apparent to every thinking person of the fundamental rights of citizens, as defined in the federal and state constitutions, are to be adequately protected.

The Police Department in the doing of its work must necessarily co-operate with the proper law-enforcing officers of the Federal Government, the United States district attorney, and of the State, the Attorney General, and state attorney. The law at Chicago, as such, through its proper officer—the prosecuting attorney—may only prosecute violations of city ordinances. Two things are necessary if Chicago is to become a better governed city. In the first place, men and women elected and appointed as heads of the various executive departments of the municipal government, must enforce the laws and this means all laws, impartially and without fear or favor. A respect for law, which is indispensable to the governing of a municipality, is impossible where there is any discretion in law enforcement; that is, where some laws are enforced and some laws are not enforced.

In the second place, there must be

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## A Wet Mayor Who Dried Up a Big City



William E. Dever, Mayor of Chicago  
Though He Was Elected in the Face of Organized Dry Opposition, He Has  
Joined With Prohibitionists in Giving the City a Record Dry Era

## INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR RADIO CALL SYSTEM WILL BE TESTED

American Radio Relay League Prepares to Meet Increasing  
Communication Between Nations

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 5 (Special).—Looking forward to the time when the radio amateurs of all nations will communicate with each other as easily as do amateurs in different states of this country, the American Radio Relay League, through its assistant secretary, Charles A. Service, has prepared an international amateur call letter plan, which will be tested at midnight Dec. 15.

A statement obtained by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at the league headquarters here explains the plan as follows:

By an international call letter plan is meant a system of intermediates to be inserted between the call of the station addressed and the station sending. The plan involves the stations addressed and the stations, according to their respective countries. The plan has been so simplified that, in most instances, the initials of the various countries are used for this intermediate sign. For example, if French SAE were calling Canadian 3BP, he would send "3BP 3BP SAE of SAE SAE 3BP k" and the answer could come back with the intermediate letters reversed, "SAE SAE SAE to 3BP 3BP 3BP k."

An arrangement of this kind has been long in vogue among amateurs on either side of the Canadian border, but then it was not thought that international communication would become common in so short a time. Since the plan involves all countries that have radio amateurs, it was not accepted by

## BENITO MUSSOLINI FOR BIG AIR FORCE

By Special Cable

ROME, Nov. 5.—Benito Mussolini, the Premier, in his capacity as High Commissioner of the Air Force, yesterday went to the aviation camps at Ciampino and Centocelle where, after inspecting the dirigibles and airplanes, he presented new colors to the air force, delivering at the same time an important speech. After expressing satisfaction at the development of aviation in the last 12 months, Signor Mussolini stated that as an individual he might have a Utopia, but as the responsible head of the Italian Nation he could not believe in a perpetual, universal peace.

Therefore, Italy should be prepared for all eventualities, and unless it had the strongest air force its future was uncertain. Italy must treble the number of its airplanes during the next year. The Premier concluded by affirming the necessity for Italy having a stronger air force than that of any other nation.

## ATTACK IN SOFIA AROUSES JUGOSLAVS

By Special Cable

BELGRADE, Nov. 5.—The Yugoslav delegation at Sofia, which has been negotiating certain points in connection with the Neuilly Treaty, is on the eve of signing an agreement, but the attempted murder of the Yugoslav military attaché in Sofia may at least produce difficulties. This attempt on a diplomatic personage is considered here to have a political origin and has provoked great bitterness.

Yesterday a ministerial council, presided over by the King, discussed the matter of taking a serious view of the outrage. The entire press writes very violently, the daily Vreme asking the Government to act as Signor Mussolini did against Greece on the occasion of the murder of General Tellini, on the ground that the cases are exactly similar.

## GREECE WARNED AGAINST ANY RASH ACTION ON DYNASTY

Royal Alliances Said to Bind  
Together Widely Divergent  
Races in the Balkans

By CRAWFORD PRICE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 5.—With the publication by Greece's military and naval commanders-in-chief of a manifesto virtually demanding abolition of the monarchy, the republican movement becomes a matter of serious practical politics. Precisely put, they allege that the King's entourage was implicated in the recent insurrection and they demand a national plebiscite to decide whether the dynasty is longer tolerable and claim that because of the anti-dynastic majority the future form of the Constitution should be decided by the Assembly.

Enthusiasm for democratic ideals should not lead one to misunderstand the underlying motives of this development. The King of Greece has long ceased to exercise any influence in national politics and it is questionable whether any national zeal for pure republicanism exists. What one is faced with is an aggravation of the old Royalist-Venizelist feud. Goded by the Metaxist rebellion, the military leaders are apparently determined to root out what doubtless they regard as the last vestiges of Royalist corruption. If they obtain a plebiscite they are sufficiently powerful to engineer the result in accordance with their desires.

## Greeks Proverbially Fickle

Whether Greece is ripe for a pure republicanism, or whether it would provide any remedy for its troubles could be argued at considerable length. Constitutionally, it would make little, save a nominal, difference. Practically, it might merely increase the mutual hatred of rival factions and remove any hope of an immediate return to normal conditions. The Greeks are proverbially fickle in their political allegiance and one statesman who was once erroneously credited with republican ambitions, assured the writer that if he became President they would probably assassinate him within three years.

One man who is probably praying for a successful issue of the republican movement is King George himself. Anything more pitiable than his present situation would be difficult to imagine. He is absolutely powerless and a virtual prisoner within the realm. He is the butt of royalist gibes and Venizelist taunts alike. More than once in the byday of the glory of modern Greece, King George, then the Crown Prince, assured the writer that he never desired to occupy the throne and there is little doubt he would follow his brothers into exile with enthusiasm. For the existing dynasty at least all the romance of kingship has long since disappeared.

**Balkans Behind Western Europe**  
From the viewpoint of external politics, however, the Greeks ought to think twice before they act. In these matters the Balkans are several decades behind Western Europe and America, and dynastic influences there count for much. Alliances recently concluded, by which the royal families of Rumania, Jugoslavia, and Greece are closely united, represent important factors tending toward Balkan confederation. They help to overcome the natural antipathy of the Greek-Slav-Rumanian races for one another. Without which common action is impossible. And Greece today is certainly the weakest and least essential element in the Balkan alliance.

To Western Europe the controversy means little. Unfortunately reports are current that Great Britain is favoring the monarchy.

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## GERMAN REICH SHOWS EVIDENCE OF SWINGING TO CONSERVATIVES

Population Reported Warying of Democracy—Continued  
Bavarian Massing Reported on Thuringian Frontier

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—As a result of the resignation of the Social Democrats from the Stresemann Cabinet, for the present the ministries of justice and reconstruction will be filled by secretaries. For the Ministry of the Interior, Dr. Jarres, former Oberbürgermeister of Duisburg, who figured heroically from the German point of view, in the earlier and stormier days of the Ruhr valley occupation, is prominently mentioned.

Nevertheless, according to present political alignments, Dr. Stresemann is scheduled to fall automatically as soon as the Reichstag meets, and he cannot postpone the meeting indefinitely, now that the Government empowerment laws have expired, due to the termination of the coalition which decreed it.

There is a noticeable swing in public opinion in favor of the Conservatives, or even the more extreme ones, expressed on the lips of the members of various classes nowadays is: "We are not experienced in democracy and should have more time to work into it before having all these big problems thrust upon us." The fact is becoming more obvious that numbers of Germans consider they are having more troubles today than ever before, and, rightly or wrongly, they are prone to reason that the more they have gone in for democracy, pacifism, and Socialism, the more they and their country have lost and suffered, and they are apparently bent on having a change, no matter what.

One of the Nationalist leaders interviewed by The Christian Science Monitor representative said that his group expected to control the Government soon. This country, he said, was tired of weak policies by reformers and theorists, and required a

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## YOUTHS FINED UNDER ASTOR TEMPERANCE ACT

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 5

The first prosecutions under Lady Astor's temperance act took place on Saturday at Atherstone, Warwickshire, when several youths were fined for falsely representing themselves to be 18 years of age in order to obtain intoxicants for consumption in saloons. The offense was admitted in each case.

These were the first prosecutions under the new act, and the penalties were only nominal, consisting of a fine of 1s. each and payment of the costs of prosecution.

## CANAL HELD UTILITY OF NATIONAL VALUE

Government Operation Needed  
for Development—Private  
Capital Inadequate

Believing that the Cape Cod Canal can be operated best as a public convenience under Government ownership, The Christian Science Monitor has had prepared a series of articles on the physical, financial, and political history of the building of this protective waterway. Many reasons are revealed showing why it appears to be a wise course for the United States to buy this public project at a proper price.

Improvements needed to make the Cape Cod Canal accessible to all classes of shipping, that seem to have reached the limit of private enterprise, apparently await the developing hand of the Government, say authorities who have investigated the canal and its use. As with a highway or bridge over which traffic from distant points east and west, north and south travel, the economically sound and equitably fair way to pay for upkeep is conceded to be not to levy the expense on a small community or an individual, but distribute the cost widely and more evenly through some channel—than which no better one appears at hand, because of conditions, than the Government.

When a private way becomes a general thoroughfare, it naturally becomes

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## BRITAIN MAY TAKE STRONGER ACTION AGAINST FRANCE

Attempts to Dismember Germany to Be Prevented by  
Economic Measures

By HUGH SPENDER

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 5.—From careful inquiries in well-informed quarters The Christian Science Monitor representative here learns that to meet Raymond Poincaré's resolve to limit the inquiry to the "present" capacity of Germany to pay, Belgium has proposed to amend the formula by substituting the words, "capacity to make reparations."

Downing Street has adopted this amendment, the Belgian suggestion being highly valued in London as a sign that it is anxious to play a more independent rôle. Lord Crewe, the British Ambassador in Paris, has been instructed to support the Belgian demarche to Paris, but M. Poincaré, as his note handed to the British Ambassador yesterday shows, remains immovable. This in spite of the fact that on Aug. 20 he declared Germany's capacity to pay was temporarily nil.

Thus, according to his own showing, the expert committee would be limited to the examination of the relative value of nothing. Marquess Curzon, Foreign Secretary, has informed M. Poincaré that Great Britain cannot go further to meet him than the acceptance of the Belgian amendment to the British draft invitation to America.

## Further Negotiations to Be Held

Further conversations will be held through diplomatic channels in a final attempt to reach a settlement. Politicians here are asking what will happen if an invitation is not sent to the United States or if it refuses an invitation with French restrictions on the committee.

The Monitor representative has strong ground for believing that the question of America refusing the invitation has not yet been considered by the British Government. Its view is that it is wiser not to rush in with an alternative suggestion that a conference might be held without France, until it is proved that Great Britain has done its best to secure unanimity to a formula which all the world but France is willing to accept. If the invitation to America does not materialize, or if it is sent with restrictions on the work of the committee which may prevent America from sending an expert, then it will be proved that M. Poincaré alone is responsible for wrecking the conference. What America would do in those circumstances is not for the British Government to suggest.

## Conference Without France Possible

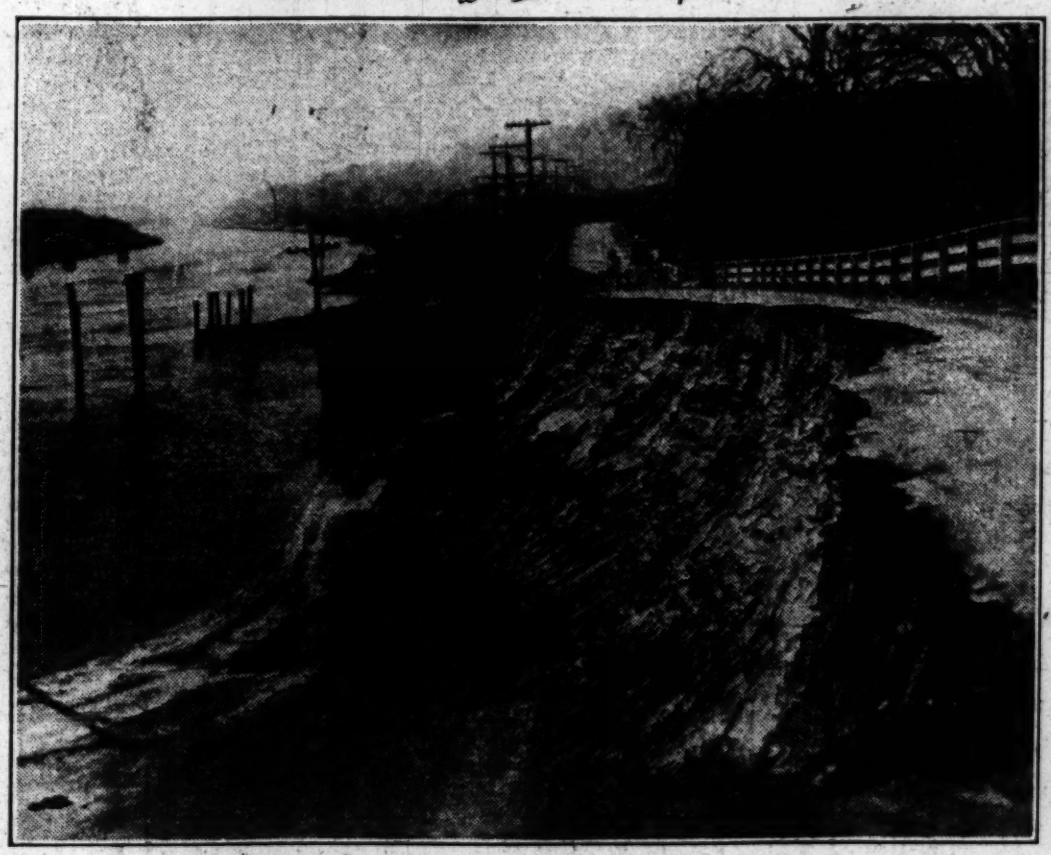
But it may be safely asserted that if America is still willing, without France to hold a conference which could then be held without any crippling restrictions, to evolve a comprehensive international plan of settlement of the reparations question, the British Government would very seriously consider the suggestion.

As nothing is said in the Treaty of Versailles about the necessity for unanimity, on the Reparations Commission, if Belgium and Italy shared the British view, it might be still possible for the experts committee to be appointed by the commission. In any event the commission could hardly ignore the finding of an international commission on which Great Britain and the United States were represented. If America is not willing to enter the conference without an invitation from France, then Great Britain will press for an examination of Germany's new proposals by the Reparations Commission.

It is reported that Lord Curzon and Stanley Baldwin are prepared to take

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## How Landslide Affects the Cape Cod Canal



Road From Sagamore to Buzzards Bay, Showing One of the Reasons Advanced for Government Taking Over This Waterway

## World News in Brief

Toronto, Ont.—The world is not dying and civilization is not degenerating, according to Dr. H. M. Tory, president of the University of Alberta, who addressed the members of the Empire Club today. Within the past 100 years the civilized nations of the world had made more progress than they had done during the previous 800, and within the past 25 years they had made greater steps than in the previous 75. The moral standard was being raised, education was being made better, and more people being educated.

Chicago.—Four reasonable proposals for ending war have been made during the last several hundred years, and all of them were made by America, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt told Chicago women voters. One of these proposals, she said, was the League of Nations, which she described as "a going concern, with 54 nations in it, doing their best to end war." She then pointed out that among the ten nations remaining outside was America, author of the League idea.

Chicago (P).—The Island of Guam is to have a public library, established by the Junior Red Cross, co-operating with the American Library Association here. An initial contribution of 400 books for children has been collected and shipped to the Governor of Guam.

Mexico City.—Jose L. Lugo, Governor of the northern district of Lower California, has been appointed Mexican Minister to Cuba. Gen. Abelardo Radriguez succeeds him as Governor.

Madrid.—The Government has published a decree providing severe penalties for persons found guilty of profiteering. The decree gives the provincial and regional authorities power to fix prices and to lift the customs duties on such articles as are considered too expensive for Spanish consumers.

Mexico City.—R. A. Newman of Barron, Wis., who was recently released from the power of Juan Gollindo the outlaw leader in Durango, after six months of alleged captivity, will be turned over to the United States authorities at El Paso, according to a statement by the Mexican War Department. It is explained that this is for the purpose of demonstrating that Newman remained prisoner voluntarily.

New York.—Masons here celebrated the one hundred and seventy-first anniversary of the day on which George Washington became a Mason, in old St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey Street, where Washington used to worship. The services were under the auspices of George Washington Lodge, No. 285, and an escort to the chapel was furnished by members of York Commandery, No. 55, Knights Templar.

Naples, Italy.—Vice-Admiral Alfredo Acton is soon to assume the supreme command of the Italian naval forces, in succession to Admiral Solari, who has been designated president of the committee of admirals. Admiral Acton will transfer his flag to the dreadnought Conte di Cavour at Spezia on Dec. 2.



## GERMAN REICH SHOWS EVIDENCE OF SWINGING TO CONSERVATIVES

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strong administration by the class trained and experienced in government. Another said they must have power to back up their authority, and when asked what kind of power, he said the republican neighbor on the west had shown the only kind which seemed to count nowadays.

Thus, unless indications fail, one may witness ere long a change, temporarily at least, of much of the German democracy. Such a change, if it takes place, will be the swing of the pendulum back toward order, but there is reason to believe it will not go to the extreme point of pre-armistice days. Domestic problems will keep any kind of German Government too much occupied for a long time to permit of cherishing aggressive designs, and the people have learned lessons from the disappointments of war and the hardships of peace they are not likely to forget.

**Socialists Criticize Reich**

The Socialists are unbending in their criticism of the Reich Government for its severity toward Saxony and its laxity toward Bavaria. It is urged in rejoinder that in Saxony there were actual riots due to the unrest inspired by the Communists, whereas as between Berlin and Munich, it is more a difference between German points of view on questions of a constitutional nature. Another explanation is that the Berlin Government does not attempt to use the Reichswehr on Bavaria, for fear the national army would be carried away by the ardent patriotism of the Bavarians and go over to them.

Reports continue to pour in concerning military maneuvers of the Nationalists in Bavaria, notably along the Thuringian frontier. According to available information, the numbers are not large—a few thousand here and there—but the situation is disquieting, as evidenced by the reported demand of the Government of Baden upon Berlin for action to curb Bavarian.

### EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S., member of the Board of Lecturers of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., in Aubrey Temple, corner of Main and Moody streets, Waltham, 8. Women's City Club: Opening lecture in series, "History in the Making," by Mrs. Jackson Fleming, Pilgrim Hall, 14 Beacon Street, 7:45. The Symposium: Lecture, "Leadership in a Democracy," by E. L. Whiting, Grace Hall, 148 State Street, 8. New England Dialects: Lecture, "The Tenth of the Tenth," by Arthur W. J. Gurney, Pilgrim Hall, 14 Beacon Street, 8. Lecture in series, "Human Aspects of the Economic Problem," by Prof. Harry P. Ward, Steiner Hall, 165 Bay State Street, 8. Boston School Committee: Meeting, 10 Beacon Street. Boston Branch, Dickens Fellowship: Talk on "The Dickens Country," by John Kibby, 885 Boylston Street, 8:45. Girls' City Club: Fifth anniversary banquet, Hotel Westminster, 6. Greater Boston National Equal Rights League: Mass meeting, Union Baptist Church, Main Street, Cambridge, 8. Theaters: Colonial—David Warfield in "The Merchant of Venice." Comely—The Circle Life of Mr. Alfred Burton, 8:15. Hollis—The Awful Truth, 8:15. Keith's—The Great Escape, 8:15. Plymouth—The Cat and the Canary, 8:15. Shubert—Mary Jane, 8:15. St. James—Not So Fast, 8:15. Wilbur—Sally, 8:15. Photographs: Boston—The Virginian, 2, 5, 8. Exeter—The Green Goddess, 2:45, 5, 7:45. Park—Ashes of Vengeance, 10, 12:30, 2, 5:30, 8. Gordon's Olympia—Meanest Man in the World, 2, 5, 8.

**TOMORROW'S EVENTS**

Pilgrim Publicity Association: Luncheon, Hotel Belmont, 10:30. Roosevelt Club: Luncheon, talk by Thomas Mott Osborne, formerly warden of Sing Sing prison, American House, 12:30. Kiwanis Club of Boston: Luncheon, talk by Byron E. Brown, former assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Boston City Club, 12:30.

**Art Exhibitions**

Boston Art Club: Stained glass exhibit by Charles J. Conick. Boston City Club—Camera studies by Gasp. Casson Galleries—American paintings; dry points by Baumer. Brooks Reed—Agnes H. Lincoln's flower pictures. Copley Gallery—Fall exhibition. Children's Art Center—Fall exhibition. Doll & Richards—Marine paintings by Charles R. Patterson; etchings by European masters. Grace Horne gallery—Paintings by Frederick Simon; art collection for Phillips Exeter Academy. Guild of Boston Artists—Sculpture by Bashka Paef; paintings and water colors by members. Goodspeed's Bookshop—Engraved portraits: Arthur Heintzelman's etchings. Museum of Fine Arts—Longfellow Collection of paintings; work of design department of museum school. Society of Arts and Crafts—Work of students of the School of Fine Arts and Crafts. Vose Galleries—Paintings by E. Aubrey Hunt.

**RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES**

WNAC (Boston)—Children's half-hour of stories and music. WG1 (Boston)—"Just Say," 6:30, code practice; 6:45, police reports; 6:50, news and sports. WBZ (Springfield)—6, dinner concert; 7, "This Week in History," 7:30, "Tales for the Kiddies," 8, concert, 9, story for grown-ups. WCV (Schoenectady)—7:45, musical program. WHAZ (Troy)—8, popular musical program, with "The Father and Sons." WEAF (New York)—7:30, sport talk; 7:45, bass baritone, soprano and piano solos; 8 to 10, speeches and music from meeting of American Marine Congress. WJZ (New York)—8, "Woodfolk" story; 8:15, story for older children; 8, literary talk; 8:25, organ recital; 9:25, musical program. WOR (Newark)—8:15 to 7:30, dinner concert; 8, "Current Motion Pictures," 8:20, talk by Lou Tellegen; 8:30, radio cartooning; 9 to 9:15, concert. WRC (Washington)—8, children's hour; 8, "The National Art Gallery," 8:10 to 8:45, music; 9:45, talk, "Army Finances," 10, concert.

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Founded 1903 by Mary Baker Eddy

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ria. There is a great deal about Bavarians marching on Berlin, but the apprehensions seem premature, due to the present limited size and strength of the southern Nationalist organizations and the distance to be covered.

**Herr Hitler Given Advice**

A Prussian Conservative told the Monitor representative: "If Hitler wants to come to Berlin, he had better take the train."

Nevertheless, there is, of course, the possibility that if the southern Nationalists got under way in a manner mentioned, their action would immediately be emulated and reinforced by other similar organizations in different parts of the country. Doubtless, in anticipation of such contingencies, the Government gives the assurance that if the danger of a putsch seems imminent, a proclamation to the populace to stand by the Republic will be issued.

The retirement of the Socialists from the Government, it is quite generally believed, clears the way for the Conservative or Nationalist ascendancy, with a period of political confusion in the meantime. The various political factions were active about their particular concerns over the week-end, but nothing definite has seemed to emerge, except the widespread impression that the Chancellor, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, could not last much longer unless he has something unusual up his sleeve.

**Dr. Stresemann Lacks Support**

As matters stand neither the Socialists nor the Pan-Germans are disposed to support him, and without one or the other he cannot have a majority. He is, however, showing the intention to hold on as long as possible, presumably in the hope that something will turn up and of course something may.

Meanwhile, the first sharp breath of winter perceptible in the air during the last few days aggravates the effects of the food shortage and other hardships of the people. Attempts are being made to improve or neutralize the situation by schemes which, if successful, will reduce prices of necessities 20 to 30 per cent. The Government has granted credits for foodstuffs and reduced actual money for the relief of the shortage of milk, of which there is not enough even for young children. Finally bread, upon which most of the people have been living, is becoming scarce and bread cars are to be reintroduced immediately. Eggs have not been available in Berlin for two days, even in some of the expensive hotels catering to foreigners.

**ANGORA REJECTS SOVIET PROPOSAL**

**By Special Cable**

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 5.—The Angora Government has unanimously rejected Moscow's proposal to widen the alliance with Turkey. The Turkish press states that the Soviet representatives at Angora have been instructed by Moscow to pacify the Turkish Government and to use every effort to conclude a favorable alliance with the new Government.

**PRIZES OFFERED FOR PEACE POSTERS**

Prizes aggregating \$500 are offered by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom for the three best posters with "World Peace" as the theme. The league, which declares its object is to have peace represented as a creative power rather than a passive ill, has decided that originality and technique are the chief points upon which the posters

**WEATHER PREDICTIONS**

**U. S. Weather Bureau Report**

Boston and vicinity: Unsettled, probably rain late tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature, with light, variable winds.

Southern New England: Unsettled, probably rain late tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature, with light variable winds.

Northern New England: Unsettled, probably rain late tonight and Tuesday; warmer in interior tonight, with moderate variable winds.

**Official Temperatures**

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	42	Kansas City	54
Albany City	52	Memphis	45
Boston	42	Montreal	42
Buffalo	50	Nantucket	42
Calgary	38	New Orleans	55
Charleston	56	New York	45
Chicago	44	Philadelphia	50
Denver	30	Pittsburgh	50
Des Moines	32	Portland, Me.	42
Evansville	48	Portland, Ore.	50
Galveston	54	San Francisco	54
Hatfield	54	St. Louis	42
Helena	28	St. Paul	32
Jacksonville	64	Washington	50

**High Tides at Boston**

Monday 8:25 p. m.; Tuesday 8:53 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 5:05 p. m.

**INTEREST BEGINS NOV. 15**

**Open a Savings Bank Account by Mail**

For the convenience of people living at a distance accounts may be opened and deposits made by mail in the

**EAST CAMBRIDGE SAVINGS BANK**

Incorporated 1904

292 Cambridge Street, East Cambridge, Mass.

**ALL RECENT DIVIDENDS**

**5%**

All business done by this Mutual Savings Bank is governed by the strict Savings Bank Laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, which are considered the safest and best in the world. Open your account now, then add to it each week. Save by mail. Accounts can be opened from \$1.00 to \$2000.

**We Have Never Paid Less Than 4%**

will be judged. The posters, according to the requirements, must be in opaque colors which will require not more than four printings. They should be unframed, with a black outline, and measure 14x22 inches when reproduced.

Although the artist is free in the choice of his theme the following suggestions may be helpful: 1—Unity? Or Fight? 2—Welfare—Not Warfare. 3—The World is One. Win It for Peace. 4—Whoever Wins, War Is Defeat. For the Man in the Street. 5—One Hundred Per Cent Patriotism—Peace.

"Women's International League for Peace and Freedom" must appear somewhere on the poster without being incorporated in the design.

**GREECE WARNED AGAINST ANY RASH ACTION ON DYNASTY**

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oring the dynasty. It is true some subordinate officials at the Foreign Office, unable to keep their inexperienced fingers out of the Greek pie, have assumed an attitude of grave concern at the prospect of the abolition of the dynasty. But that the Government itself too obsessed with more important problems to bother about the internal affairs of Greece, will intervene anyway, is most unlikely. The régime under which they will live is essentially a matter which the Hellenes themselves must decide and it is nobody else's business.

Meantime Eleutherios Venizelos has returned to London under the circumstances. The object of his visit requires no explanation.

**Pedaling Practiced by Wellesley Girls**

**Only Seniors Can Have Automobiles, so Bicycles Flourish**

WELLESLEY, Mass., Nov. 5 (Special).—Only seniors at Wellesley are permitted to keep automobiles, but there is no ban on bicycles. Nearly everyone, freshmen in particular, owns a bicycle. The freshmen live off the campus, in Wellesley village, and any freshman will say that the walks back and forth from classes and the library, to say nothing of the gymnasium, far removed at the other end of the campus, are neither short nor easy.

This year breaks the record for the use of bicycles, according to Miss E. F. Porter of the village hardware store, who says that the clothes were not right before for bicycle riding. There seems to be no limit to the number one bicycle can accommodate, for often two and sometimes three ride to classes on the same "bike."

Though many rent bicycles, most bring them from home. The Wellesley express office handles from 200 to 300 every year. One student, a Belgian, imported her own, probably the most completely equipped the campus has ever known, for it had even a speedometer. One bicycle was equipped with a basket behind for the owner's dog.

The problem of disposing of the bicycles after college is over is a serious one. Last year's senior class solved it by holding an auction in the town hall. There the highest price received was \$5.

**CITY RECEIVES GIFT OF LAND**

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 5 (Special).—The City Council accepted the gift of land in South Providence at Lockwood and Eddy streets, for public use. The land is given for park purposes, but it is stipulated that if it is seen fit, the city may use it in constructing highways. The plot is the gift of five different owners: Jesse H. Metcalf, Mrs. Metcalf, the Franklin Process Company, Col. Samuel M. Nicholson and Mrs. E. S. Graves.

**Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House**

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Dorothy M. Robbins, Wrentham, Mass. Violet M. Evans, Merthyr Tydvil, Wales. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Schaefer, Kansas City, Mo. Gertrude A. Wolfe, Flint, Mich. Mrs. Theodore B. Newell, Providence, R. I.

Mr. T. B. Newell, Providence, R. I. J. B. McKellin, Okaloosa, Ia. Archibald M. O'Brien, Philadelphia, Pa. Mrs. W. D. Hutchins, No. Woodstock, N. H.

Mr. N. B. Coffett, Cumberland, Md. Shops in PANAMA and COLON, Canal Zone

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## BRITAIN MAY TAKE STRONGER ACTION AGAINST FRANCE

(Continued from Page 1)

a stronger line against the attempts of France to dismember Germany, and that finally economic weapons will be used against France, in a demand of the payment of its debt and a threat of tariffs, if M. Poincaré still holds on his course.

**Belgium Backing Inquiry**

**By Special Cable**

BRUSSELS, Nov. 5.—Negotiations are being carried on here by the Japanese, British, French and United States ambassadors with the view of bringing the gulf between the divergent views on the subject of the proposed reparations inquiry. Part of the difficulties are already overcome, and it is hoped that it will be possible to extend the scope of the inquiry beyond the limitations at present desired by M. Poincaré. The Belgian Government is making great efforts to insure that United States' willingness to co-operate in the economic restoration of Europe shall not miscarry.

**LEAGUE IS URGED AS GERMANY'S AID**

**Mr. Crane Says Speedy Reconstruction Europe's Problem**

Speedy reconstruction in Germany is the one great problem confronting Europe, declared Charles R. Crane, former American Minister to China and just returned from Europe, speaking, this noon, before the women's department of the National Civic Federation at the Copley-Plaza Hotel in Boston. There are many difficulties in Europe, in the opinion of Mr. Crane. Any one of Europe's present problems, in normal times, would be serious enough. But Russia's reds and Bulgaria's radicals and the Turkish situation may well await attention, Mr. Crane asserted, until Germany is brought back to stability.

This, Mr. Crane believes, might be done in somewhat the same way that the League of Nations stepped in and, co-operating with the governments of Europe, helped to restore Austria.

Whatever encouragement Mr. Crane found in the European situation comes chiefly from Central Europe, and from the returning order in Turkey. "Aside from Turkey," he said, "the only peace seems to be in Central Europe. In the face of the greatest kind of economic and political difficulties, Czechoslovakia has not only arranged her own internal affairs and her relations with most difficult neighbors, but has worked out a technique for bringing back Austria and Hungary into the group of peaceful, productive states which see some light ahead and something worth striving for."

Of the new Turkey which Mr. Crane indicated might arise from the present situation there, he said "Turkey has taken a step toward being standardized as a republic. Mustafa Kemal Pasha is showing himself as a resourceful political leader as he was a military one. Outside of Constantinople, which he has not yet visited since he reclaimed Turkey's independence, he now has the widest acquaintance with the people and is giving an ear to their needs. He is working for peace."

It is the business meeting prior to Mr. Crane's address the Woman's Department of the Massachusetts Section of the National Civic Federation elected the following officers for the year 1923-1924: Chairman, Mrs. John G. Paley; first vice-chairman, Mrs. F. Lohrey Ames; second vice-chairman, Mrs. Robert W. Lovett; third vice-chairman, Mrs. Barrett Wendell; fourth vice-chairman, Mrs. Harold Murdock; fifth vice-chairman, Mrs. Hayward Parker Whittington; treasurer, Mrs. Edwin Farnham Greene; secretary, Mrs. William A. Muller.

**RADCLIFFE YEAR BOOK BOARD**

The senior class at Radcliffe College has announced the board of the Year Book, the annual publication of the seniors. The editor-in-chief is Elizabeth Ehrhart. The editorial staff consists of:

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Schaefer, Kansas City, Mo. Gertrude A. Wolfe, Flint, Mich. Mrs. Theodore B. Newell, Providence, R. I.

Mr. T. B. Newell, Providence, R. I. J. B. McKellin, Okaloosa, Ia. Archibald M. O'Brien, Philadelphia, Pa. Mrs. W. D. Hutchins, No. Woodstock, N. H.

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sista of Barbara Higgins, June Wellman, Florence Tracy, Pauline Dodge, Helen Stilwell, Esther Owens, Margaret Goodale, Vera Hart, Ellen Kerney and Anna Ryan. The art editor is Winifred Panoast, the snapshot editor is Edith Spivak and photography editor is Hazel M. The business manager is Mary Killam.

**AMERICAN CONCERNS ADVISED ON FOREIGN TRADE-MARK RIGHTS**

Protection of American trade-marks abroad is one of the most important matters confronting our manufacturers today, says Lynn W. Meekins, manager of the New England district office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Mr. Meekins has received word from Julius Klein, director of the bureau in Washington, that the United States Government plans to issue a series of pamphlets summarizing the conditions of obtaining and holding trade-mark rights in the important overseas markets. The first of these has just been received at Boston.

In the majority of overseas markets, trade-mark rights are regarded as being vested in the person who first makes public claim to the mark through local registration, points out Mr. Meekins. The Government of this country advises American exporters to register their trade-marks in foreign markets, as such registration is less expensive than trade-mark litigation.

Mr. Meekins says in view of the fact that under the United States law, a right in a trade-mark is obtained simply through continued use, without any use, without any further steps on the part of its originator, it can readily be understood why, when entering upon the sale of their products in foreign markets, American concerns often do not sense the need for taking any special action to protect their trade-marks there.

**MAINE TO HONOR COL. J. W. CASTINE**

CASTINE, Me., Nov. 5 (Special).—A dinner in honor of Col. J. W. Castine of Australia, direct descendant of the famous Baron Castine for whom this town was named, will be given by citizens during his visit here this week, probably on Nov. 8. The dinner will be given at Richardson Hall of the Castine Normal School.

Colonel Castine and party will reach Auburn on the morning of Nov. 7. The party has been traveling in England and France during the past summer, but sailed from Liverpool Oct. 26 for Montreal from which they will go to Portland for one day. Gov. Percival P. Baxter will entertain them at the State House and the Blaine Mansion on Nov. 13. Others who will entertain the party are Harold Sewall of Bath and Mayor Cummings of Auburn.

**COMMUNITY WORK TO BE DONE BY CLUBS**

**HALLOWELL, Me., Nov. 5 (Special).**—A plan for municipal betterment has been inaugurated here through the establishment of ward community clubs. Such organizations already have been established in wards 1 and 5. The men of the Ward 1 Club recently gathered at the new public playground and dug the long trench necessary for the draining of the several acres of land. Other community improvements include new street signs in Ward 1, the installation of electric lights in the Page Schoolhouse, and a number of changes in sidewalk conditions.

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## MORE OPTIMISTIC OUTLOOK IS SOUGHT

**New England Agricultural Depression Said to Be Due to Pessimistic Propaganda**

KINGSTON, R. I., Nov. 5 (Special).—Depression in agriculture in New England today is due to "a propaganda of pessimism," arising from the fact that the unsuccessful farmer is being much more generally heard from than the successful farmer.

This was the consensus of opinion at the conference of executives of New England land grant colleges, which has just ended a two-day session at the Rhode Island State College. The heads of colleges, representing each of the state institutions excepting the University of Maine, proposed active and immediate measures to combat pessimism among New England farmers.

It was decided that the New England colleges are rightly the force through extension lectures and with newspaper aid to turn the tide of optimism in the agricultural future toward New England. With this idea in view a committee was provided to formulate a statement, based on actual experiences, relative to the prospects for agriculture in New England. This committee is to consist of a representative of each of the states, and it was decided, it should begin a study of the situation before taking any action. The heads of universities will each name a member of this committee, which, it is expected, will meet and be ready to report at the next meeting of the New England Land-Grant College Association.

While it was agreed the abnormally high cost of labor and the advance in price of farm machinery, implements, tools and fertilizer, in many instances considered unjustified, have a depressing effect, in the exchange of opinions it could be seen that the educators are unanimous in a fine spirit of optimism for New England farms. A considerable portion of the conference was given over to advancing ideas affecting the policies of the different colleges, which amounted to a constructive detailing of views for the benefit of all. Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Massachusetts State College, Amherst, presided.

**ARMISTICE DAY PLANS FORWARDED**

HAVERHILL, Mass., Nov. 5 (Special).—Major H. W. Stieness of the Thirteenth Infantry will be in active command of the regular army troops detailed for duty in this city Nov. 10 to 15 inclusive, in connection with the military maneuvers for the observance of Armistice Day, and Lieut. A. A. Schum, who will serve as his adjutant, were in this city yesterday inspecting camp sites and making arrangements for the billeting of troops.

The Thirteenth Infantry of Boston

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CINCINNATI, 4th & Race Sts.  
CLEVELAND, 419 Euclid Ave.  
DENVER, 1624-30 Stout St.  
DETROIT, Washington Blvd. at Grand River  
KANSAS CITY, Grand Ave. at 11th St.  
MILWAUKEE, 2-12 Grand Ave.

and the Fifth Infantry of Portland will be billeted in the cement buildings on Essex Street. Officers of the command will be quartered in the State Armory with the State Constabulary. The camp site for the cavalry troops from Fort Ethan Allen has been changed from land in the rear of the Stadium to land adjoining the city farm buildings. Invitations to attend the event have been sent to men of national prominence, governors of states and mayors of cities. Extensive and elaborate preparations are being made for the entertainment of visitors to the city.

**WELLESLEY BOARD OF ALUMNAE MEETS**

**Hold Annual Conference—Noted Speakers for Week**

WELLESLEY, Mass., Nov. 5 (Special).—The executive board of the Wellesley College Alumnae Association continues its annual full conference today at Wellesley. The purpose of the conference is to discuss policies and hear reports of work done during the last year. Reports are to be given on the honor system recently adopted by the college, the semicentennial celebration, the proposed Durant memorial, money for graduate work, and a possible clubhouse in Boston. Officers attending the meeting, all of them from Cleveland, O., are Mrs. Homer H. Johnson, president; Miss Mary Gilson, vice-president; Miss Lucy Bankwill, second vice-president, and Mrs. Jerome C. Fisher, secretary.

Five speakers of some renown are to be at the college this week. Sunday night Miss Helen Fraser, parliamentary candidate for the 1922 British election, spoke on world problems and possible solutions. This afternoon Mr. W. H. Chandler, manager of the transportation bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, will explain the present railroad conditions, and the possibility of consolidation as a way out of the difficulties. Tuesday evening Count Albert Appony, before the war a member of the Ministry of Austria-Hungary, and since the war a member of the Parliament of Hungary, will speak. Alfred Keyborg, one of the modern poets, will read from his works Tuesday afternoon. His reading will be accompanied by an instrument of his own invention, the mand olute. On Wednesday evening the Rev. Thomas Nightingale, secretary of the National Free Church Council, London, Eng., will address the College Christian Association.

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CITIZENSHIP PARLEY  
WORKERS ORGANIZENew England Law Enforcement  
Conference to Be Held in  
January—Women Active

An organization meeting for the New England Conference on Law Enforcement, with particular reference to prohibition, will be held in Boston, Jan. 15 will be held this afternoon in Congressional House. The meeting was called by the Rev. P. Talmadge Root, chairman. It is planned to form a New England committee of at least 100 persons also a state committee of the same number to carry on the work. These committees will issue the call to the January conference.

The work has the indorsement of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, the anti-saloon leagues of the other New England states, the Women's Christian Temperance unions and other organizations, including women's clubs.

Among those on the local committee are Deleware King, Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, J. Weston Allen, Robert A. Woods, Andrew Case, Mrs. William N. Irving, the Rev. George Lyman Paine, Miss Cora Frances Stoddard, the Rev. H. L. Thornton, and Mrs. William Tilton.

Local law enforcement committees of women all over the State was decided upon as the first step in a law-enforcement campaign to be conducted by Massachusetts women at a preliminary meeting of the Massachusetts Woman's Committee held today. Mrs. Henry W. Peabody is chairman of the Woman's National Committee on Law Enforcement. Mrs. Herbert J. Garney was appointed chairman of the committee at a New England conference held last week. The work of the local committee is to be, first, educational, getting the facts about prohibition and the opposition to it before the people; and second, the ballot, focusing on the 1924 campaign. The organization is not to stop there, however. It is to be permanent. It is the plan to use it as a lever to turn any election of the future toward progress and good government. The immediate objective is to secure the election in 1924 of a dry candidate for every office from President to town councilor.

CANAL HELD UTILITY  
OF NATIONAL VALUE

(Continued from Page 1)

a public service, and, as such, appears to serve best under Government operation. The toll bridge has disappeared; and so, naturally—according to all signs commercial and political—the privately owned canal should follow. In the case of the Cape Cod Canal, the gradual shifting of sand, peculiar to certain portions of the Cape, has, as experts point out, interfered seriously with shipping. The problem of land slides indeed has occupied a foremost place in considerations respecting this canal, its utility, and its shortcomings.

**Private Capital Inadequate**  
In short, it is held that private capital, with its limited interests and resources, finds itself unable to cope with the situation. Add to the vital necessity for strengthening the banks of the canal, the desirability of making it wide and deep enough to admit oceangoing ships, and an idea will be obtained as to what is needed to get the full benefit of this waterway.

All signs of the political compass indicate that the next Congress will have before it the final disposition of the question of the United States Government buying the Cape Cod Canal. Once again will be laid before the Nation the story of this phase of man's adaptation of nature, potentially one of the most interesting chapters ever recorded in history. The American shipping progress. The Cape Cod Canal is, of course, an accomplished fact, and next summer will mark the tenth anniversary of its opening. That event in itself might be enough to command national interest, but, more pertinent still, the eight-mile waterway which has converted historic Cape Cod into an island is simply this: the Cape Cod Canal, the first President of the United States to be re-elected only down where the ships of commerce and of war are constantly passing, day and night, between the picturesque sand dunes of the Cape, but in the Nation's Capitol as well.

**Has Become National Issue**  
For there is a fight to be waged over the question as to whether or not the United States shall purchase, control and rebuild this man-made waterway established a decade ago by private enterprise. Once a purely local affair, the Cape Cod Canal has become a national issue. Its purchase by the Government, which President Coolidge is known to favor, and its proposed improvement—the necessity for which is generally conceded—would entail the expenditure of several million dollars. This money would be well spent in the interests of the whole country, say those who favor the proposition; ill spent, say its opponents.

Though the issue may be clouded by arguments of sectionalism and favoritism for special interests, yet the question will in all probability be decided finally upon strict merits, for in America sectional interests, in the long run, have been found to be national interests as well. Therefore the issue is simply this: Will the additional benefit which will be derived by the Nation by reason of government ownership of this waterway be commensurate with the cost entailed?

For the reasons already set forth, the history of the Cape Cod Canal—what it has already accomplished and what it might be expected to accomplish in a far greater degree if owned by the United States—is of present-day pertinence. And in order that the picture may be complete, a little of its antecedent history may well be recalled.

For the question is by no means a new one. That the National Govern-

ment should itself construct such a cut was considered, as far back as 1774 and advocated by General Washington. Similar proposals were made from time to time thereafter, and during the war the United States actually did take possession of it as a war measure, under executive order, and later by uncompleted condemnation proceedings. Indeed, its actual ownership is still in dispute. The situation is so generally unsatisfactory that it seems to the layman that one thing or the other should be done without further delay—either the Government complete its undertaking, or the Boston, Cape Cod & New York Canal Company resume full control of what it claims is a private enterprise. The vital question is, which course is to be pursued?

**Canal Reduced Losses at Sea**  
Filibustering tactics resulted in the defeat last spring of the bill authorizing the Government to purchase the waterway outright, notwithstanding the support accorded the measure by President Harding, Vice-President Coolidge, the Secretaries of War, of the Navy, and of Commerce, the chairman of the Shipping Board, a large number of private organizations, and probably a majority of the Sixty-Seventh Congress.

The element of time enters into the consideration of New England coastwise shipping, whether the weather be fair or foul. Before the construction of the canal, all shipping between New York and Boston was required to cover a route of 304 statute miles, and vessels of the deeper draft, such as battleships, which are unable to cross the shoals at Pollock Rip, had to count on 150 miles more. The canal, however, has reduced the former minimum mileage by 60 to 70 miles, with a saving of four hours to the steamship of average speed, besides minimizing the hazards, since the inside route is comparatively protected, free from dangerous shoals, and since Buzzards Bay averages less than half the number of hours of fog experienced out in Vineyard Sound.

So much, briefly, for the physical aspects of the case. It will be shown that already the Cape Cod Canal—notwithstanding that its depth and width are insufficient for vessels of great draft, and that its high tolls prohibit many sailing ships and other craft from its waters—has materially reduced the losses at sea in this section. If the canal is made broad and deep enough for all shipping to pass through, and especially if, under government ownership, it is made toll-free, in accordance with established custom as applied to similar inland waterways, increased protection will be afforded and much of the hazard reduced for the benefit of New England coastwise vessels.

[The third article of this series will tell something of the early romantic history of the Cape Cod Canal.]

WETS DEFEATED,  
SAYS MR. UPSHAW

Not a Chance for Election, Declares Georgia Leader

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 3 (Special)—"You see, there is not a chance for the election of any man who is wet either in practice or in his politics," said William D. Upshaw, member of the national House from Georgia, in an address yesterday to the Providence Young Men's Christian Association. Representative Upshaw said that he was going to introduce a bill to Congress to expel any member found under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

Representative Upshaw's topic was "The Four Cornerstones of Manhood," but took occasion to say a few words on the subject of prohibition. He declared that assertions in newspapers that the next campaign would result in serious inroads on the dry forces in Congress was wet propaganda.

CHAMBER TO HONOR  
PAST OFFICERS AND  
INSTALL PRESIDENT

Each of the 13 past presidents of the Boston Chamber of Commerce will be present at the fourteenth annual dinner of the Boston Chamber at the Copley-Plaza tomorrow evening. The occasion is of particular interest in view of it being the formal inauguration of Howard Conoley as president, and an occasion in honor of James J. Storrow, the first president. Coming at the end of National Apple Week the guests will receive specially selected New England grown apples.

Seldom, if ever before, have all the past presidents of the Chamber been assembled at the same time. Mr. Storrow, in addition to being the first president, was also fifth highest officer of the organization, having been elected for the second term after three other presidents had completed their terms. The past presidents, in the order of their terms of office, are: James J. Storrow, Bernard J. Rothwell, George S. Smith, Joseph B. Russell, James J. Storrow, J. Randolph Coolidge Jr., Elmer J. Bliss, Louis K. Liggett, Charles F. Wood, Henry I. Harriman, George R. Macomber, George R. Nutter, Everett Morris, and Frederic S. Snyder.

**CUBAN FINANCES**  
HAVANA, Nov. 3.—The Cuban Government has \$22,000,000 on hand. Floating debt liabilities amount to \$40,000,000, besides public works contracts which have already been granted amounting to \$14,000,000.

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ORDINANCE OF 1641  
STILL HOLDS GOODAttorney-General Uses It as  
Basis for Ruling in Disputed  
Trespass Cases

Persons who desire to visit the so-called great ponds of the State for pleasure or for fish will be interested in the opinion of Jay R. Benton, attorney general of Massachusetts, to the effect that they have a right to do so. William A. L. Baxley, head of the department of conservation, makes the decision public today.

Mr. Benton decides that persons have a right to cross "over lands of proprietors, bordering ponds of 10 acres or more for the purpose of gaining access thereto, without rendering themselves liable as trespassers."

The Attorney-General stipulates that this applies only where there are no means of access over unimproved and unenclosed lands and no public lands, public ways, or acquired rights of way.

"The foundation of public rights in great ponds lies in the Colonial ordinance of 1641-47," the opinion states. A section of the original act quoted in the opinion reads as follows: "And for the great ponds lying in common, though within the bounds of some town, it shall be free for any man to fish and fowl there, and may pass and repass on foot through any man's property for that end, so they trespass not upon any man's corn or meadow."

"By this ordinance," the opinion reads, "great ponds were defined as ponds containing more than 10 acres created by the natural formation of the land at a particular place, and were set apart and devoted to the public use."

"Though fishing and fowling are the only public rights enumerated in the colonial ordinance, the mention of them did not exclude other rights, and the usage which the public might make of great ponds not appropriated to private persons prior to 1647 were not limited to those named in the ordinance or in the Body of Liberties, or to such as could be made of them at the time. The great ponds, like any other property, can be applied to such uses as from time to time they become capable of. They are appropriated to such public uses as the progress of civilization and the increasing wants of the community properly demand. Fishing, fowling, boating, bathing, skating, or riding upon the ice, taking water for domestic or agricultural purposes or for use in the arts, and the cutting and taking of ice are public rights which are free to all persons so far as they do not interfere with the reasonable use of the ponds by others or with the public right, except in cases where the Legislature has otherwise directed."

CONNECTICUT WOMEN  
OPEN ANTI-WAR DRIVE

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 3 (Special)—"Law-Not War" is the aim of a program of special activities this week on the part of the Connecticut League of Women Voters, which proposes to do its bit in promoting the movement for entrance of the United States into the World Court. Many local branches will hold special meetings during the week in the interests of peace.

The program will be brought to a close on Sunday, Nov. 11, Armistice Day, when the concentrated energies of the Federal Council of Churches and several co-operating organizations will be bent upon one great anti-war effort. In many churches the clergymen have agreed to make the world peace idea the topic of their sermons. In other churches women will occupy the pulpits for four minutes and deliver the nation-wide peace sermon, "A Woman's Plea." In a few churches both methods will be used to advance the cause of peace.

COSMOPOLITAN TRUST  
DISTRIBUTES \$393,706

Distribution of the \$393,706, representing a 6 per cent dividend upon allowances made from assets of the commercial department of the Cosmopolitan Trust Company, was started today by Joseph C. Allen, Commissioner of Banks of Massachusetts. The sum will be divided among 8428 claimants.

Depositors in the savings department of the company, numbering 12,146, have received to date, \$3,904,970.68, or 70 per cent of the amount of their claims. Further payments in both departments will be made, Mr. Allen announces.

ITALIANS CELEBRATE  
PIAVE BATTLE VICTORY

Marching between the North End Park, Boston, and the Cadet Army in Columbus Avenue, yesterday, and

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Portland Hotel

past the State House and City Hall, about 5000 young Italians celebrated the victory of their compatriots at the battle of the Piave, five years ago, while most of the city's "little Italy," early dressed for the occasion, applauded from the sidewalks. The Italian Consul and his staff, Frank G. Allen, President of the state Senate, and Mayor Curley, reviewed the procession, and attended the patriotic exercises at the Armory.

The celebration, which was conducted by the Italian War Veterans' Association, brought out not only Italian ex-service men but an escort of honor composed of British and Canadian soldiers, and soldiers and marines from the regular American forces.

In addition to Italian veterans accompanied by a number of women who had also served overseas, the order of the Sons of Italy was well represented with their women auxiliaries.

EDUCATION DATA  
BEING STUDIEDState's System Investigated for  
Legislative Purposes

A study of data collected in the investigation of technical and higher education in Massachusetts is being made by the special commission appointed by Governor Cox for this purpose. Lemuel H. Murlin, president of Boston University, is chairman of the commission.

In addition to its survey of the educational situation here, the commission held a series of public hearings on the matter at the State House and in other places outside of Boston. The report is now practically complete with the exception of data concerning the normal schools of the State. The commission is now engaged in discussing the facts learned during the investigation with the view of determining what recommendations will be made in its report, which will be submitted to the Legislature before the first of the year. The report comprises 13 chapters and constitutes the most comprehensive survey ever made of educational opportunities and equipment in this State.

In addition to Dr. Murlin, the commission is composed of the Rev. William Devlin, S. J., president of Boston College; Mrs. George M. Barker, Jackson, N. H.; Dr. Carlisle D. Richardson, Pelee, Oregon; and Hector L. Bellisle. Dr. George F. Zook, noted educator and chief of the higher education division of the federal department of education, is director for the commission.

POLICE INDORSE  
BOYS' CLUB WORK

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 3 (Special)—The Boys' Club is keeping boys out of the police station and the juvenile court, said William F. O'Neill, in giving his indorsement to the fund now being raised by the Rotary for advancement of the work of the club.

It is no longer an axiom of the police work that the police get best results by frightening people into being good. The present-day "cop" has a well-founded notion of the value of wholesome play in teaching the boy how to grow up to be a good citizen. Showing the boy how to play fair is showing him how to be a man.

SOUTH END CHURCH  
PLANS DRY CAMPAIGN

Shawmut Congregational Church, in the South End, will conduct a series of meetings on law enforcement and prohibition on Nov. 9, 10 and 11. Frank S. Regan of Chicago, lawyer, tax expert and cartoonist, is to speak next Friday at 3 and 7:30 p. m. Col. A. L. Moody, former teacher, is to be the Saturday speaker. Oliver W. Stewart and the Rev. Norma C. Brown are to speak on Sunday, the latter the first woman minister to be chaplain of the Illinois Senate.

Mr. Stewart formerly was a member of the Illinois Legislature.

## BAPTISTS TO CONVENE

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 3 (Special)—A Bible and missionary conference will be held by the Baptist churches of Connecticut at Calvary Baptist Church in New Haven, Nov. 12, 13 and 14. The conference will be opened on Nov. 12 with a meeting for women.

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SALVATION ARMY  
MEETS IN CAPITALMr. Coolidge Greets Workers  
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Appreciation

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 5—Washington is host this week to "the army with banners." Four hundred strong, officers from seven eastern states, with their divisional leaders, met here yesterday for a four-day regional congress, at which are being discussed plans for strengthening and enlarging the work for the coming year. Incidental to the organization business, which is being conducted by the officers' council, are a series of open-air meetings, public rallies, concerts and parades at which the public is brought into close touch with the actual "everyday work" of the Salvation Army. Three other regional congresses will be held this winter, in Atlanta, New York and Boston.

After marching to the White House yesterday, the delegates were received by President Coolidge. In his address of welcome the President expressed the Government's appreciation for their work, and his conviction that the organization holds an important place in the community.

Every phase of the Salvation Army work will be discussed at the council meetings which open today. As outlined by Brig. William C. Crawford, commander of the Potomac Division, who is in charge of the congress, the activities of the Salvation Army upon which particular emphasis is being laid may be grouped as follows:

**Open Air Meetings**  
First and most important are the open air meetings. These, Salvation Army officers feel, open the way for the other activities of the body. They are usually the first point of contact with the individual, and the results have amply justified the extension of this activity.

The establishment and growth of industrial homes will be brought before the congress, and plans made for opening a number of new homes in the cities represented. Homes for working girls have been established in many cities, and are a newer phase of the work. In these homes, the Salvation Army offers at a very moderate cost living accommodations for girls living away from home.

Another phase of the work having a distinct economic value to the community is the organization of boys and girls clubs. These clubs do not conflict with activities of the Y. M. C. A. or like organizations; the purpose is to reach a class of "underprivileged children" who are excluded from the better known clubs.

**Americanization**  
Americanization work, though it is not generally known, has come to be an important part of the Salvation Army activity in eastern cities, particularly in ports of entrance for immigrants. Americanization classes are conducted by Salvation Army officers speaking foreign languages. It is an interesting point that the greatest results of this work have been evident among the Scandinavian immigrants. To them, it is said, the Salvation Army messages seem to carry the strongest appeal.

The progress of the schools established in southern industrial regions, especially in the cotton mill districts, will be reported. In states where compulsory education laws are lacking or inadequately enforced, the Salvation Army endeavors to offer to child workers educational opportunities.

The growth of the Salvation Army from a small body of religious workers with a few scattered stations in England to an organization with 12,228 stations in 76 countries, with its workers preaching in 46 languages,

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Children's Cotton Fleece Vests and Pants, ages from 2 to 16 years, at 30c to 85c garment.

Children's Cotton Fleece Union Suits—Included in the lot are all sizes from 2 to 16 years, priced at 95c to \$1.25 suit.

Boys' Cotton Fleece Union Suits in Peru and mottled gray, ages 4 to 18 years, at \$1.05 to \$1.25 suit.

Children's Wool-Mixed Hose in English rib style, with reinforced heel and toe, in black, brown and blue heather shades. Sizes 8 to 10½. Priced at 75c pair.

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Children's Worsted Three-quarter Socks, made with the popular fancy cuff top in brown heather mixtures in sizes from 7 to 10½. Priced at \$1.00 pair.

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was sketched today by Commissioner Thomas Estill of New York. The Army today, he told the audience, has 20,674 officers, 22,988 corps cadets, and 80,231 local cadets. It supports 1238 social institutions and 920 day schools, and publishes 91 periodicals with a circulation of 1,419,175. This phenomenal growth, he declared, is not due to any extraordinary business or executive ability, but solely to the fact that the organization is based on religion, and that all of its workers are animated by zeal for human good.

NEW STAR CHAPTER  
INSTITUTED AT LYNN  
IS NAMED RADIANCE

Radiance Chapter, No. 195, Order of the Eastern Star, has been instituted by Clession S. Curtice, Grand Patron of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts, at Lynn. This is the second new Eastern Star chapter to be established within a few days in this State, the first being West Roxbury Chapter of West Roxbury.

Officers of Lynn Chapter, No. 169, exemplified the initiatory work on the 45 petitioners who became charter members and who were responsible for the formation of the new chapter. Mr. Curtice presided during the ceremonies.

Mr. Curtice approved the selection of the following officers, pending the end of the dispensation period, when the Chapter will be constituted and the officers installed: Worthy Matron, Mrs. Helen E. McNulty; Worthy Patron, Charles H. Thrasher; Associate Matron, Mrs. Della M. Cross; Secretary, Mrs. Margaret A. Forrest; Treasurer, Mrs. Olie B. Elcott; Conductress, Mrs. Lydia D. Holmes; Associate Conductress, Mrs. Ellen E. Brown.

LOYAL SHOE WORKERS  
TO SHARE IN \$50,000

ROCKLAND, Mass., Nov. 5.—The E. T. Wright Shoe Company announced today that work would begin at once on the payrolls for the purpose of disbursing back pay to employees who remained loyal during the shoe strike last spring. The firm at that time agreed with its workers that if they remained loyal and at work any increase resulting from the strike would be retroactive to May 13. Close to \$50,000 will be distributed about Christmas time.

## C. L. U. ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

In the only contest conducted at the semi-annual election of officers of the Boston Central Labor Union yesterday, Abraham Pearlstein, a member of the Newsporter Wagon Drivers' Union, was returned vice-president over John J. Kearney, business agent of the Cooks' and Waiters' Union. Only one vote separated the candidates. The other newly elected officers are: President, Harry P. Grages, Machinists' Union 284; treasurer, Mrs. Mary V. Murphy; reading clerk, John Van Vaerenwyck; and secretary-business agent, P. Harry Jennings, who holds the office for the twelfth consecutive term.

## HISTORICAL MUSEUM PROPOSED

LEWISTON, Me., Nov. 3 (Special)—For the first time in this part of the State plans are formulated for the organization of the Androscoggin Historical Society, and the establishment of an historical museum for the twin cities of Lewiston and Auburn. Mary Dillingham Chapter, D. A. R., has interested itself in this movement; the country commissioners have ended the use of a large room in the county building for the nucleus of this museum.

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## CHICAGO'S MAYOR ROUTS WET ARMY AND DRIES UP CITY

(Continued from Page 1)

on the part of all citizens who are interested in the prohibition law enforcement—and it goes without saying that every good citizen should be so interested—in a spirit of co-operation and helpfulness, for unless a majority of our citizenship earnestly desires adherence to established law, a better governed Chicago is impossible.

**Beer Running Closes**  
"I do not believe there is a Chicago brewery running beer into circulation today," said T. E. Howard, acting division chief, federal prohibition agents, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Nothing short of a revolution in local enforcement conditions is indicated in this statement. Police and politicians had mixed into the beer business until the thing had become a public scandal. Mr. Howard continued:

The city police are doing what the federal prohibition force of 55 men was unable to do. They are keeping guard day and night over the breweries to see that beer running is stopped. Recently I made a tour of night of Chicago's breweries to see what the police were actually doing. In only one case did we find the policemen on the inside. At the rest they were outside watching.

To show you how the police are watching, Mr. Howard, the acting Illinois prohibition director, stopped twice Saturday night by motor-cycle police as he was coming back on a beer truck from a raid in a suburb.

I think the Mayor is sincere and that he will keep right on if the wet politicians block him in some other way. Chicago is certainly drier than it has been since prohibition. The big things now ahead of us are denatured alcohol and sacramental wines. Great amounts of "hair tonic" are being made and shipped here for the purpose. I am convinced of redhibition. The traffic in sacramental wines is great. We are just now getting it.

**Called Bone Dry**  
Mr. Howard's testimony is confirmed and enlarged upon by G. J. Simons, acting chief federal enforcement officer for Illinois. Mr. Simons said: Chicago is drier than it has ever been. It is so dry that my men have not been able to make a buy here in the past week. We have to go outside the city to pursue that line of work.

The barkeepers have come to realize in his hip pocket for a particular friend, but he is taking no chances on selling real beer or whiskey to strangers.

Conditions are so much improved that we have been able to take our force off the saloons and breweries and put it on inspection work, the kind they were intended for but have never yet been able to go ahead with.

Mayor Dever has ordered the law enforced and Morgan A. Collins, the chief of police, is carrying out his instructions. The Mayor has been revoking licenses right and left where the police have reported violations or have found men coming out intoxicated. When a place loses its license to sell soft drinks it is done. The result is that saloon-keepers are beginning to close up all over town because they can't do enough business to pay their taxes.

**Big Cafes Are Dark**  
Big cafes that used to entertain 400 to 500 people on a Saturday night, now have only a hundred or so. I took a round of the cafes on a recent Saturday night to see how much business they were doing, and the best I found in the most of them was a single man besides the barkeeper. And on a Saturday night! Their overhead is too heavy for them to hang on at that rate.

Chicago is drier than some of the small cities of the State. It is about as dry today as it can be made.

"Only 1245 so-called saloons out of 6000 are now open in Chicago," said Frank M. Padden, first assistant corporation counsel, to the writer. "The balance have closed through revocation of license or have voluntarily gone out of business since the middle of September. Something over 1400 licenses have been revoked by the Mayor since he started out.

"Revocation of licenses is still going on. It hasn't stopped yet. The Mayor is still at it."

The Rev. Mr. McBride, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, thinks that neither politicians nor politicians can turn Mayor Dever from his program of law enforcement. He cited recent declarations of policy the Mayor had made before the Sunday Evening Club of Chicago and the Commercial Club, in which, in one address, he had repeated his intention to make the city as dry as he knew he could, and in the other, to make it drier than it was today. Mr. McBride added:

Mayor Dever is all right. There is no question but that he is enforcing prohibition. I am entirely satisfied of that. He has the fundamentally right attitude toward the prohibition law. I am surprised that some of the local papers have taken the attitude toward his stand that they have.

**Avoiding Propaganda**  
The Mayor is seeking to avoid propaganda for either side, and simply leaving to the line of what he regards as his duty as Mayor of Chicago.

If he goes through with his program, and I am convinced he will, Chicago will present to the world the finest state-

ties on the effects of prohibition it has had from a great city.

With Edwin A. Olson, the United States Attorney, taking a firm stand for prohibition enforcement, both major political parties are represented in upholding the law in Chicago. For Mayor Dever is a Democrat. Mr. Olson, who was named under the Harding Administration, came out in behalf of the prohibition law a long time since. Under his regime the long-entrenched prohibition cases in the local federal courts have been relieved.

Jacob I. Grossman, Assistant United States Attorney in charge of prohibition work, told the writer that 625 places have been closed in Chicago by injunction since prohibition went into effect, of these 135 since July 1. There are cases pending to the number of 575. The most notable place closed up for violation is the DeJonghe Hotel, in the heart of the Loop across from the Palmer House. The old "Relic House," built of clinders from the Chicago fire, which has for many years been a little landmark of the north side, was forced to join the list of cabarets, roadhouses, restaurants, drug stores and for the most part saloons shut up for one year.

On brewery has been locked up here, and cases against five others are pending. Five breweries have been closed in small cities not far distant from Chicago, while cases against four more have been set for hearing. The first petition to destroy machinery to be presented in Illinois, concerning an Elgin brewery, has been prepared.

**More Praise for Mayor**  
"There is no question at all but that the prohibition law is being enforced, and that the Mayor is in earnest," said E. J. Davis, superintendent of the Better Government Association and for many years prior Chicago district superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League. He added:

The Mayor is doing wonderful work in enforcement. The results only demonstrate that the law can be enforced if an honest effort be made. We are very highly gratified at the work being done by Mayor Dever and District Attorney Olson.

There is no unbecome in this enforcement drive, so far as the Mayor is concerned. I don't think pressure can be brought on him to turn him from his course. The only possibility I see of reaction is that when his attention is turned to other things, the friends of liquor will try to creep in. I feel sure he means business. He says he is not going to have his name tied to any fake.

The people need to be on the alert and give him loyal support in enforcement. If so, Chicago may become, as the Mayor has predicted, the driest city in America by Christmas. I don't think there is today any city where the law is being better enforced. Saloons are being shut up all over town. Chicago is drier than ever before in its history.

The Northwestern Christian Advocate, Methodist Episcopal, says editorially: "Mayor Dever has thrown down the gauntlet to the law violators and the fight is intense. His contest is an out-and-out struggle to crush the most detestable brood of bootleggers and booters that have ever infested the city."

In a letter to the Mayor, relative to an editorial attack on his enforcement policy, O. G. Christgau, editor of the Illinois edition of the American Issue, the Anti-Saloon League organ, added:

"You are absolutely right when you say that prohibition can be enforced if any official who refuses to try to enforce the law is a traitor certainly something of the same sort can be said of a newspaper that encourages lawlessness."

In its forty-ninth annual report just issued the Citizens' Association declares Mayor Dever's administration deserves credit also "for the vigorous efforts now being made to free the police department from collusion with beer runners and hired gunmen and to make it more effective toward crimes of violence, gambling and vice."

**YALE ANNOUNCES  
SERIES OF LECTURES**  
NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 5.—Sir Paul Vinogradoff, Corpus professor of jurisprudence at Oxford University, and Niels Bohr, professor of physics in the University of Copenhagen, will give two series of lectures at Yale University beginning tomorrow. Professor Vinogradoff will give three lectures on the subject, "Principles of a Theory of Rights," on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

"The Atom and the Natural System of the Elements" will be the subject of the six lectures by Professor Bohr, who won the Nobel prize in physics in 1922. These lectures will be given on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, and will continue on the same days of next week. This series will be the seventeenth course of the Stillman lectures.

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## Music in Boston

### Philharmonic Orchestra

The New York Philharmonic Orchestra, William van Hoogstraaten, conductor, gave a concert in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. This concert was the first of the "Steinert series." The orchestra was assisted by Antonietta Sumowaka, pianist, and Joseph Schwarz, baritone. The program:

Technical: "Pathetic" Symphony, Wagner—Prelude and Liebestod from "Tristan and Isolde"  
Chopin—Piano Concerto No. 3 in F minor  
Handel—Aria from "Israel in Egypt"  
Verdi—Aria from "The Masked Ball"  
Wagner—Wotan's Farewell from "The Valkyrie"

When an orchestra of the standing of the New York Philharmonic visits Boston, it is strange that the conductor chooses such an assortment of pieces as that of yesterday afternoon. To be sure the concert was on a Sunday afternoon, when a certain degree of musical relaxation is somewhat customary, yet it is bringing coals to Newcastle to play the "Pathetic" Symphony here, likewise the Wagnerian selections. Few orchestras visit Boston (yet Boston's orchestra often visits other cities which possess orchestras of their own) and the interest in hearing one coming from other parts is therefore intensified. But the "Pathetic" Symphony and the Prelude to "Tristan" are familiar music, and familiar too in the magnificent readings of a Minkowski or a Monteux. If recollection fails not, Mr. Minkowski, conducting this same orchestra, favored us with the "Pathetic" and the Prelude to "Tristan" in his last visit.

There is no question at all but that the prohibition law is being enforced, and that the Mayor is in earnest," said E. J. Davis, superintendent of the Better Government Association and for many years prior Chicago district superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League. He added:

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consider the evident intentions of the poor composer, who, after all, has some rights in the matter, and perhaps, too, as a second thought, give some consideration to the nature of the instrument upon which she plays. The piano is a musical instrument of great range of expression, but it nevertheless has its limitations and defects. It should be the aim of the artist to avoid exposing these defects as much as possible, not to exaggerate them.

**Boston Flute Players' Club**  
The Boston Flute Players' Club gave the first concert of its season at the Boston Art Club yesterday afternoon. The artists were the Burgin String Quartet, made up of first-class players of the Boston Symphony Orchestra: Marion Chapin, soprano; Mary Shaw Swain, accompanist; and Georges Laurent, first flutist of the Boston Symphony and musical director of the Flute Players' Club. The program:

Theme and Variations, Op. 88, for Flute and String Quartet, Mrs. H. H. A. Beach  
Chanson et Badinerie, for Flute and Piano, ... Pierre Camus  
(a) Nocturne ... Borodin  
(b) Serenade Italienne ... Hugo Wolf  
Songs with Instruments

(a) "Stella Victoria" Mrs. H. H. A. Beach  
(b) "A Mirage" ... Mrs. H. H. A. Beach  
(c) "Sweet Bird," with Flute Obligato, Handel  
Quartet in D Minor ... Schubert  
Mrs. Beach's Op. 34 was played here a year ago by the Chamber Music Society of San Francisco. Although the flute part yesterday was executed with more finish, there was nothing in the performance of the work as a whole to modify the impression formed of it last year. Again it seemed lacking in both melodic creativeness and originality of treatment, and was reminiscent variously of Haydn, Wagner and Debussy. Far more appealing were the Mendelssohn Nocturne and the charming Wolf Serenade, while the Schubert Quartet, and particularly its beautiful Andante, was played on a more and more warmly received. The Burgin Quartet is composed of first-rate players who are approaching that unanimity which is the mark of the finest organizations of the kind. At present the leader's violin sounds sometimes rather like a solo instrument, but broadly speaking this body of players impresses with its merged musicianship.

Mrs. Beach has succeeded better with her songs with instruments, in which she played the piano parts in yesterday's performance, the first in Boston. "A Mirage" evokes atmosphere, and the "Stella Victoria" is spirited and effective. Mrs. Chapin has a light soprano voice of pleasing quality which she uses skillfully and is wise enough not to strain. She and Mr. Laurent executed with expert certainty the Cornelian decorations of the Handel number. Mrs. Swain was an accomplished and unobtrusive accompanist.

The audience, which was large and obviously made up of music lovers, warmly expressed its appreciation of the work of these music makers, who are so admirably filling an important place in the musical life of Boston.

**Calli-Curci**  
Amelia Calli-Curci gave a recital yesterday afternoon in the Boston Opera House. Assisted by Homer Samuels, pianist, and Manuel Beneguer, flutist, she presented a program of more or less familiar songs and airs which gave pleasure to a large audience. Of musical interest in her program there was little, but Mrs. Calli-Curci seems content to sing pieces which are suited to the taste of her not too musically fastidious admirers, and as she has a large number of them she is no doubt wise in doing so. She

was born at Orono, just outside of Bangor and the seat of the University of Maine from which he graduated. He will then go to Boston for a day or two to visit relatives in that city before returning to Honolulu by the way of New York, Washington, and one or two other cities.

In California he will attend a notable event from the standpoint of the resident of the Hawaiian Islands, a football game between the University of Hawaii and Pomona College, the first time a team from the Hawaiian Islands has ever come to the United States mainland to compete with one of its colleges. This will be late in November.

Governor Farrington came to the United States to attend the conference of governors in Indiana and with President Coolidge at Washington.

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sang with her accustomed virtuosity the music of Verdi, Bellini and David. Liszt's "Lorelei," too seldom heard, requires interpretative qualities which are hardly within the range of her powers.

**People's Symphony Orchestra**  
The People's Symphony Orchestra, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor, gave the first concert of its fourth season yesterday afternoon in the St. James Theater. The audience, which taxed the seating capacity of the house, and the manifest appreciation of the efforts of the orchestra are indications of the popularity of these concerts.

Symphony conductors at the beginning of each season, in order to insure satisfaction for the more exacting or conservative of their hearers, almost invariably pay homage to one of the "three B's"—Beethoven, Brahms, and Bach. So in due form Mr. Mollenhauer chose his opening number. Last year, we remember, it was the Fourth Symphony. Other selections on the program were: Ballet music from "Sylvia," Delibes; "The Sentinel," Hiller; waltz, "Tales of the Vienna Woods," Strauss; and overture, "Il Guarany," Gomez.

Mr. Mollenhauer was accorded an enthusiastic welcome, and after every number there was long and hearty applause. The orchestra gave a smooth and pleasing performance. The latter solo in Strauss' waltz, played by Frank Burgstaller, provided a novelty.

Much credit is due Mr. Mollenhauer and the members of the orchestra for their unselfish efforts in carrying on the People's Symphony Orchestra.

**GOVERNOR OF HAWAII GIVEN HOME-COMING RECEPTION IN MAINE**  
PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 5 (Special).—Gov. Wallace R. Farrington of Hawaii, a son of Maine, is revisiting his native State after many years' absence. On Saturday evening he was given a home-coming reception at the Portland Kiwanis Club and a large crowd greeted him. On Sunday he went to Bangor, where he will remain for several days visiting old scenes and renewing old friendships, for he was born at Orono, just outside of Bangor and the seat of the University of Maine from which he graduated.

He will then go to Boston for a day or two to visit relatives in that city before returning to Honolulu by the way of New York, Washington, and one or two other cities.

In California he will attend a notable event from the standpoint of the resident of the Hawaiian Islands, a football game between the University of Hawaii and Pomona College, the first time a team from the Hawaiian Islands has ever come to the United States mainland to compete with one of its colleges. This will be late in November.

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## EMPLOYMENT STATUS BETTER

Local Situation Shows Improvement Over September

The figures at the Massachusetts Public Employment Office 23-25 Pearl Street for the month of October, show some improvement over September. The records show that there were calls for 1715 persons, an increase of 106, or 7 per cent over September, but a decrease of 138, or 7 per cent from October last year. The number of positions reported filled this month was 1379, an increase of 131, or 10 per cent over September, also an increase of 72, or 6 per cent over October last year.

During October the attendance of applicants for employment was 20,984, an increase of 1805, or 9 per cent over that of September, but was 634, or 3 per cent less than October a year ago. The attendance of service men in search of employment took a decided jump, and 1312 (842 soldiers, 470 sailors) visited the office. This is an increase of 554, or 73 per cent over the previous month. Of this number 192 (129 soldiers, 63 sailors) received introduction cards to employers, an increase of 48, or 33 per cent over September, and 135 (93 soldiers, 42 sailors) obtained employment, an increase of 11, or 9 per cent over the previous month.

In the men's skilled department the steady demand for plumbers continues with a nearly depleted market and the only applicants are those coming into Boston from other cities and States. The calls for painters and paperhangers have been numerous and while enough painters were available, the office has been unable to find paperhangers. There has been a fair demand for carpenters which has been filled after some delay. The metal trades' demand which fluctuated somewhat during the month, developed more activity during the last few days. The general trades have been very quiet with only an occasional call which was quickly filled. The demand for engineers and firemen has been fair with a supply far exceeding the demand.

In the women's skilled department there is a good demand for young girls for factory work with very few applicants. The demand for experienced factory workers is fair and has been quickly filled. Housework girls continue to be scarce, while an improvement has been noted in the demand

for day workers and cleaners which is easily met.

The number of persons called for by employers was 1715, as compared with 1853 in 1922, 1351 in 1921, 2383 in 1920, 3176 in 1919, and 2886 in 1918. The number of positions reported filled was 1379, as compared with 1307 in 1922, 1063 in 1921, 1336 in 1920, 1657 in 1919, 1640 in 1918.

**WORLD COURT WEEK  
SUPPORT IS ASKED**  
Support of organized labor is asked by the Greater Boston Federation of Churches in the latter's observance of and participation in World Court Week, which starts today. On next Sunday, especially, the working people's organizations have been requested to lend a voice in the crusade to have the United States engage more freely in world affairs.

A joint circular, bearing the signatures of George L. Faine, executive secretary of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches, and E. A. Johnson, former president of the Boston Central Labor Union, describes the relationship of the United States to the rest of the world as "perhaps the most important question politically, economically, spiritually, now facing our country."

**S. W. McCall HAS PASSED AWAY**  
Samuel Walker McCall, who passed away yesterday in Winchester, was Governor of Massachusetts in 1916, 1917 and 1918 and a Representative in Congress from 1893 to 1913. For 14 years of the 20, Mr. McCall, whose last public position was that of trustee of the Eastern Massachusetts Railway Company, was a member of the ways and means committee and became an authority on the tariff. Woodrow Wilson appointed him to the Federal Tariff Commission, but he was not confirmed by the Senate. President Coolidge, when Governor of Massachusetts, appointed him to be Judge of Probate, but Mr. McCall declined. He graduated from Dartmouth in 1874.

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## DE MOLAY OPENS \$200,000 DRIVE FOR FIRST COLLEGE DORMITORY

New Phase of Order's Constructive Program Seen as University of Missouri Building Is Projected

COLUMBIA, Mo., Nov. 5 (Special).—A campaign for \$200,000 has been launched by the Order of De Molay, to erect a dormitory at the University of Missouri. The building planned here is to be the first in the contemplated chain of De Molay dormitories to be built at various colleges and universities where the need is apparent. The privilege of contributing to this constructive new phase of the boys' order is offered to Masons and their friends. It is announced.

De Molays are numerous at the university here and the overflow of existing dormitories has caused Dr. Stratton D. Brooks, who assumed the presidency a few weeks ago, to give full support to the movement for a dormitory for De Molay young men enrolled at the university. An effort will be made to provide a homelike environment for the students in this dormitory. A De Molay dormitory for the University of Kansas, at Lawrence, Kan., is expected to be next in order.

These dormitories, organized on a nonprofit basis, are to be under the control of the University of De Molay Building Association, which has received papers of incorporation from the State of Missouri, for the purpose of building college dormitories. Management of the dormitories will be vested in the Grand Council of the order at all times.

### Phenomenal Growth

The rise of De Molay in the United States has been nothing short of phenomenal. From a group of nine boys under the inspiring tutelage of Frank S. Land, who gained his vision of service to young men while connected with the welfare work of the Scottish Rite temple in Kansas City four years ago, the order has a membership today in excess of 125,000.

A total of 1043 chapters have been instituted in as many cities. The mother chapter in Kansas City has 2500 members, and now five new "neighborhood" chapters have been organized there on an experimental basis, to meet the growing needs of the members. During the coming winter it is expected the order will establish a chapter in Chicago, one of the few cities without a local De Molay organization.

Each local chapter organized has the endorsement of the grand Masonic or Scottish Rite body in the territory in which it is located before it is

officially recognized by the national organization. It is emphasized, however, that the Order of De Molay is not a Masonic body in any sense of the word, but is open to all young men of purposeful character, and is a boy-building organization in many ways. As its leaders put it, the order is planned "for the sons of Master Masons and their chums between the ages of 16 and 21." It teaches love of parents, reverence, patriotism, purity, courtesy, comradeship and fidelity.

### Citizenship Program

De Molay, though still an infant organization in point of years, is instituting many far-reaching activities which are taking definite shape. Aside from the new movement to furnish De Molay dormitories at colleges, one of the most important movements is the order's citizenship-building plan. Six well-known educators in the United States are being selected by Mr. Land at the present time to develop such a program which the order hopes to establish during the coming winter. These educators will represent universities in all sections of the United States.

Establishment of this citizenship-building program is based on the assertion that De Molay is the only movement exclusively for young men between 16 and 21 years; and the order attempts to avoid overlapping the work of any other boy movement. It is felt that no movement places definite attention upon the youth's future responsibilities and privileges as citizens, and that consequently the average young man has but a basic knowledge of what citizenship will require of him when he reaches a position of leadership in national, political, religious, economic and social life.

The citizenship-building program is not academic, but appeals to the interest and curiosity of the youth. At regular chapter meetings once each month during the winter participation in this program is to be obligatory on each older De Molay member. The program would be presented by national lecturers or other speakers and would include forums in which the youths would discuss the various subjects among themselves. At the end of two years of satisfactory work the De Molay would receive a diploma.

### Political Topics

Among the topics for consideration in this program are the following:

## Leaders Credited With Phenomenal Expansion of Order of De Molay



JUDGE  
ALEXANDER  
G. COCHRAN

Judge Cochran of St. Louis, Mo., is Grand Master Councilor; Mr. Land of Kansas City, Mo., is the Founder of the Order, and its Present Grand Scribe; Dr. Clark of Omaha, Neb., is the Grand Lecturer

National government, law courts, politics, the family, public school and university, the church, business, health and immigration. Others will be added as the program expands. The young men will receive well-rounded training in the operation of government activities, of the work of the courts and law enforcement; will be given an understanding of the political parties and election systems, their obligations as citizens, and the structure of the nation's educational system.

They will obtain an insight into labor and capital and their obligations thereto, will be shown the value of sanitation, and the problems of immigration and Americanization will be explained in a way that will be valuable to the future citizens. Another part of the order's educational program are the scholarship funds which various chapters have founded to add its members in obtaining a college education. The money from these funds is lent to the members who pay it back when they are able. A fund to aid boys from reform schools, to help them back to useful citizenship, recently was launched by J. N. Wilkinson in Oklahoma.

### Live Official Organ

One of the developing activities of De Molay is the De Molay Councilor, official organ of the order. With the latest issue, just off the press, a select advertising has been admitted to its columns, and more readable stories have been added, with articles by well-known contributors.

Much valuable work for the order has been done by Dr. Zoro D. Clark of Omaha, Neb., Grand Lecturer. The Order of De Molay has been established successfully in several European countries as a result of a six months' trip abroad by Judge Alexander G. Cochran of St. Louis, Grand Master Councilor of the order. Judge Cochran has presented the work of the order before Masonic bodies in England, Scotland, France, Italy, Switzerland, Denmark and Belgium, and has instituted local chapters in Rome, Milan, Paris and Lucerne, while chapters are well under way in England and Scotland.

Judge Cochran, who is a thirty-third degree Mason, left the United States last March and visited Europe solely in the interest of the Order of De Molay. The Paris chapter, which he instituted, is traditionally dear to De Molay members because it was near Paris where Jacques De Molay, in whose memory the order is named, suffered martyrdom for refusing to reveal information regarding the old Knights Templar Order to the Inquisition. Introduction of the order in Europe in these strifes

turns days is regarded as significant and of good omen, since one of its fundamentals is to train young men in loyalty to their countries' flags and to civilization as a whole.

Well Received in Europe  
"Fraternalism as taught by the order has made a fine impression in important European centers because it is confined to no one nation or race," said Judge Cochran to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. He added:

The spread of De Molay throughout the United States, Canada, Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, and Europe is appealing to thoughtful men everywhere on the basis of rendering a real service in world advancement. The international leagues and coalitions of only a few years hence will be those effected by the boys of today who will base their acts on the sacrifices made by their fathers and brothers. Who will be the drafters of world treaties if not the Milan merchant's boy, the Roman peasant's son, the Frenchman, the rugged Swiss, and the brave Scotch lad?

They must not be allowed to drift into a state of ultra-sophistication. The hopes of civilization actually rest upon the virtues of filial affection, reverence, patriotism, purity, courtesy, comradeship, and fidelity. What can atone for neglecting the rising generation in the organization of De Molay specially addresses itself?

It is imperative to direct the boy of any and every land away from his idleness to regard for the needs of old Pharaoh, so the corner stone of De Molay includes the binding of the race in filial continuity first, with all the added benefits of noble living and deep religious experience that would accrue thereto. It matters not so much what the future men graduate into, as it does from what they graduate, and what equipment they use on the world's active stage. The problem of ultra-sophistication is everywhere, one of the most serious situations now confronting us.

Exaggerated Incoherence  
It is most unfortunate that the reports of a rising incoherence in the young people of Europe have been so grossly exaggerated. Recognition must be accorded to the effecting of certain



FRANK S.  
LAND



DR. ZORO D. CLARK  
Grand Lecturer

## REVERSAL OF WET POLICY IS PROPOSED

Democratic Women of Connecticut, With Larger Representation, Aim for Dry Plank

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 5 (Special).—Women members of the Democratic Party, who have won their long fight in the state organization for larger representation and recognition in the party councils, propose to direct their greatly increased influence towards a reversal of the party's attitude toward prohibition, according to Democratic women leaders interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"With greater representation on the state committee," said one leader, "the Democratic women of the State, the vast majority of whom are for prohibition and strict enforcement of the Volstead Act, will be able to exercise a more effective influence in determining the policy of the party on this as well as other matters affecting the home life of the people of the State."

The Democratic Party of Connecticut is usually regarded as being markedly wet, but these women leaders believe that the Democratic women are now in a position to exert sufficient influence in the party councils to place it on record not only in support of the prohibition amendment but as in favor of vigorous measures for its enforcement.

The victory of the Democratic women did not come easy. They had long hammered at the door of the state organization and they were given adequate representation on the Connecticut state central committee. Next they went to the local organizations. The state central committee reinforced the women's demand by requesting the local organizations to grant them larger representation. This demand has been acceded to in most of the towns and cities.

Edward M. Yeomans, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, in an interview with the Monitor representative said he thought it probable that the representation of women at the State conventions in the future will be very much larger than in the past. He claimed that men in the party did not consciously neglect their women associates in the matter of representation, explaining that, by force of habit, the men, in casting about for available delegates and such, chose men as they had in the past, forgetful for the time of the fact that women were also available.

Telephone service in Woburn, Mass., underwent a great improvement when, just before midnight last night, a new and much larger switchboard was cut over in the local telephone office. Three hundred subscribers and 24 operators now are provided for.

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## PLEA FOR LARGER DEMOCRACY MADE

United States Declared Drifting in a "Fool's Paradise"

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 5 (Special).—Unless the United States alters its course and applies itself to the service of all humankind it is doomed to follow the same downward path that Germany pursued, was the conviction voiced by Fred B. Smith of New York, at the opening Y. M. C. A. mass meeting of the season in the Auditorium yesterday afternoon. He said:

"I am alarmed for my country. It is drifting along in a fool's paradise of national patriotism. The type of person who stands rigidly for 100 per cent Americanism and does not make provision for the rest of the world never built a nation and never will. If we are to stay great every man in the country must know that he is getting a square deal. Should America be caught in the clutches of selfish groups who dam the streams of democracy for their own selfish ends the Nation will soon be the scene of such upheaval as has been wrecking European countries. If America is to maintain the greatness that has come to her she must open her arms and welcome heartily and thoroughly the demand for a larger democracy. She must make plans whereby economic opportunities are more widespread."

Shifting to the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act, he said that existing violations are "infringements of the principles of law and order on which the United States was raised to greatness," and if continued would be a factor in heading the country toward disaster. Prohibition measures are here to stay, he declared, and unless they are enforced the same penalties will follow that always ensue upon wholesale law violation, with irreconcilable dissensions among sections and groups, each bent on obeying certain laws that please them and rejecting others.

**GARDNER ART PALACE TO OPEN**  
Fenway Court, the art palace of Mrs. John L. Gardner, will be open to the public from Nov. 19 to 21, inclusive, from noon till 8 o'clock each day. The collection will contain her latest pictures by Sargent and Macknight, including Sargent's water color scene of Venice. New carvings in stone, brass and wood, and specimen tapestries, will also be shown.

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## SNOWBALL AND SOOT

SNOWBALL and Soot had not been friends such a long time. But this was only because Soot was extremely young. Soot was a tiny black kitten, and Snowball was a huge, white English bulldog.

They belonged to Bob and Gracie, who had, in fact, seen the start of their friendship. For, the first time Soot took a gambol away from his mother's side, this attempted to climb over Snowball's great paw, and the performance astonished him so that he forgot to growl. From that moment they were pals, always taking their meals together by the kitchen hearth.

Soot's mother was a tidy and domestically-inclined cat, who believed in teaching her children household virtues and self-dependence. So one of the first things Soot had lessons in was washing herself. Unlike some children, Soot was vastly interested; and, being an enterprising kitten, as we have already seen, she soon wanted to do the whole thing herself, even when her mother was quite sure she could not reach behind her ears and all the way down her back. But Soot was sure—so sure that she thought she would see what she could do with what she had learned.

So she tried it out on Snowball. And Bob and Gracie—who came to the kitchen every morning to watch the perky little kitten wash herself—had the delicious fun one day of seeing tiny Soot, when she had finished her own bath (helped out, it is true, by a few finishing licks from Mother's skillful tongue) scamp over to Snowball, station herself firmly between his two front paws, and begin on him.

At first Snowball had not the slightest idea what she was doing. If he had not generously given her all she wanted of his breakfast, he might have thought she was hungrily nosing the smells left on his whiskers. But he kept still, as he always did when she was around, for he realized that he had best be careful. But, when the

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WORLD'S PROFESSIONAL 14.3 BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP STANDINGS

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Welker Cochran's recent victories over the two strongest players in the world's professional 14.3 billiard championship tournament at the Hotel Pennsylvania have placed him in a triple tie for the lead in the standing, and in today's matches the San Francisco man meets Edouard Horemans, Belgian champion, while the other two players tied with him meet each other.

Should Cochran defeat Horemans, a playoff will be necessary with the winner of the W. F. Hoppe-Jacob Schaefer match, to take place tonight, for the title. Hoppe, present titleholder, and Schaefer, Chicago representative, each lost his only game to Cochran, while the latter went down to defeat before Edouard Hagenlacher, the German champion. Should Cochran lose, however, the winner of the Schaefer-Hoppe match will be champion, a playoff, if necessary, will take place in Chicago.

Cochran disposed of Schaefer, in the final game of the day, Saturday, by the overwhelming score of 500 to 54, in eight innings. Horemans proved his claim for the championship of Europe by defeating Hagenlacher, in the first afternoon game, 500 to 201, and Hoppe won the second afternoon game from Roger Conti of France, 500 to 261.

While Cochran did not break any records Saturday, he showed altogether the best billiards that any of the players have exhibited this year. Both in open table play and in the snooker, his shots were timed with the perfect accuracy that has hitherto been missing in his game. From the very start, he showed close nursing that was simple but perfect in execution. After winning the bank, he made a short run and then deliberately broke the combination, as if he were not to make his best effort. But a moment later, after Schaefer had slipped on a mace, Cochran completed the break by the spheres at the head of the table, except for an occasional drive, that was beautiful in its accuracy. Finally he broke them when his cue ball slipped past the second object ball in a drawn instead of hitting it accurately, leaving the balls far apart. Neither could score to any extent in the next few turns, but after Schaefer had made another short run, Cochran made two runs of 124 and 141, that were played with the simplicity of an occasional break only gave further proof of the championship skill of Cochran, as he merely made a few brilliant open caroms, and then continued his nursing play until he missed on a difficult position shot. The long run had put Schaefer off, and he missed his open carom. Once more Cochran collected the balls in the first few shots, and added 12 to his draw instead of an angle shot after a break ended his run, with the balls in opposite corners. Schaefer missed again, and this ended his chances, as Cochran took only two shots to collect the balls, and then planned them to the foot of the table for the rest of the game, collecting the entire string of 500 in a total time of 1h. 50m., the shortest game on record in a championship tournament. Deducting the time occupied by Schaefer, Cochran averaged better than five points a minute. The score by innings:

Welker Cochran—12 87 0 124 141 52 52  
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Hagenlacher—16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16  
Hoppe—16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16Cochran—16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16  
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## Brilliant Red and White Quarterback



Capt. G. R. Pfann '24, Cornell Varsity Eleven

THREE EASTERN COLLEGE  
TEAMS STILL IN RUNNINGCornell, Yale and Syracuse Only Big Elvens in the  
East That Have Won All Their Games

With the first games of November a matter of history and the first of the "Big Three" championship contests scheduled to take place in the Palmer Stadium at Princeton, N. J., next Saturday, with Harvard and Princeton the contending elvens, there are three college teams in the east which are still in line for the championship of that section of the United States. They are Cornell University of Ithaca, N. Y.; Syracuse University of Syracuse, N. Y.; and Yale University of New Haven, Conn. Last week found Dartmouth College of Hanover, N. H., and Pennsylvania State College of State College, Pa., also in line to claim the title; but the games of last Saturday effectually eliminated them from any right to claim the honors.

Cornell was the college which eliminated Dartmouth, and the Red and White did it most effectively by defeating the Green in the game which dedicated Memorial Field at Hanover by a score of 22 to 7. While the result of the game shows the Ithaca winners by a wide margin, the game was somewhat closer than the score indicates. Dartmouth did not play the kind of football that wins championships, fumbles cropping out altogether too frequently, and with the Cornell players ever watching for a possible chance to get the ball, the Ithaca took full advantage of the opportunities and turned them into points which would hardly have gone to Cornell except for poor handling of the ball by Dartmouth. Cornell presented a very fast team, the men were on the jump all the time, and they worked splendidly together. In Capt. G. R. Pfann they not only had a brilliant carrier of the ball, but also a field general of great merit. The line men charged fast and low, and on the offensive the backs furnished fine interference for the man with the ball. Coach Gilmore Doyle had a score of his own to hand in the crisis which worked so successfully against Harvard a week ago, and this did not prove such a consistent ground-gainer for Green. Only in kicking did Dartmouth outclass Cornell.

Syracuse showed great power in defeating Penn State 10 to 0. On the offensive the Orange played hard, fast football, and with John McBride, the star fullback, giving his best exhibition of individual playing, the Orange scored a touchdown in the first quarter which settled the issue. On the defensive, the Syracuse line was a veritable stone wall, and although Penn State carried the ball to the Syracuse five-yard line, they had to surrender it on downs. Syracuse played a very fast game during the game, while the best Penn State could do was three.

Yale showed that it must be regarded as a strong contender for the title, and if it can win from Princeton and Harvard this month, they will have the most successful season they have enjoyed since 1915. Saturday after trailing the United States Military Academy during the first half of the game, they came from behind and by displaying fine teamwork, combined with good generalship, and keenness for following the ball, put over two touchdowns in the third quarter and a touchdown and goal from the field in the last period, the final score being 31 to 10. West Point showed its best offensive strength in the first half when a field goal and touchdown gave Army their points. During this part of the game the Yale defense did not show much strength; but as the game advanced it tightened up. Each team made good in its tries for the point after touchdown on each occasion.

Harvard met Tufts College, a team which is coached under the Haughton system, and the Crimson showed considerable improvement over anything it has previously shown this fall. On two occasions the offense worked smoothly and showed quite a bit of power, with the men working fairly well together; but at other times the players lapsed back into the form they showed previously in the season and once were held on Tufts one-yard line for downs. On the defensive Harvard was strong and only once was its goal line at all threatened. Coach R. T. Fisher has a lot to do in the next few days if the Crimson is to gain a much-desired victory over the Tigers Saturday.

Princeton showed the best form it has displayed this fall, and defeated Swarthmore College 35 to 6. The Princeton attack was very powerful, and its passing game showed to advantage, as four of the five forwards

## COLLEGE FOOTBALL SCORES

Cornell 22, Dartmouth 7.  
Yale 31, Princeton 10.  
Syracuse 10, Penn State 0.  
Harvard 35, Tufts 6.  
Princeton 35, Swarthmore 6.  
Annapolis 9, Colgate 0.  
Pennsylvania 5, Pittsburgh 0.  
Boston University 18, Colby 7.  
Amherst 12, Wesleyan 10.  
Williams 25, Mass. A. C. 0.  
Brown 19, St. Bonaventure 0.  
Holy Cross 16, Vermont 0.  
Maine 28, Bowdoin 0.  
Bates 7, Trinity 0.  
New Hampshire 47, Lowell Textile 0.  
Johns Hopkins 20, Springfield T. S. 7.  
Wash. & Jeff. 46, Lafayette 7.  
Northwestern 14, Clarkston 0.  
Connecticut 0, City College 0.  
Lehigh 13, Carnegie Tech 6.  
Buffalo 7, Hamilton 6.  
Union 2, Hobart 0.  
Refersel 9, Rochester 7.  
Gettysburg 14, Dickinson 0.  
Morris 12, Springdale 0.  
P. & M. 20, Penn M. I. 0.  
Delaware 19, Haverford 0.  
Yale 31, Princeton 10.  
Worcester P. I. 0, R. State 0.  
Third Area Corps 55, Argonne 7.  
Yale 31, Princeton 10.  
Syracuse 1927 0, Penn State 1927 0.  
Penn 1927 39, Cornell 1927 0.  
Michigan 12, Chicago 0.  
Illinois 24, Northwestern 14.  
Ohio State 24, Denison 0.  
Indiana 23, Hanover 0.  
Notre Dame 34, Purdue 7.  
Kansas 17, Oklahoma 3.  
Missouri 14, Kansas State 2.  
Drake 21, Iowa State 0.  
Utah 105, Idaho State 3.  
Ohio Wesleyan 19, Michigan A. C. 14.  
Washington 14, Oregon 7.  
California 6, Nevada 0.  
Olympic Club 7, Montana 15, Whitman 7.  
Marquette 18, Detroit 6.  
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Lawrence 17, Ripon 0.  
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Olympic Club 7, Montana 15, Whitman







## EDUCATIONAL

## Recapturing the Student, as the Student Sees It

Goshen, Ind.  
Special Correspondence  
ACTIVITIES of college students outside their regular studies have always been a considerable part of the American college education, and today are becoming constantly more and more important. Athletics, debating, literary societies, dramatics, publications, the "politics" of student self-government, and the management of celebrations and events, are the principal ones. Many of these are kept alive and competitive by individual and fraternity ambitions for prominence. Parents and even professors have recognized their value and encouraged participation.

Today, for the student engaged in them, they furnish the prime interest of university life. The formal studies of the classroom are relegated, by all but a single class of students, to second place. Beside those engrossed in activities of a competitive nature are two other groups: those who neglect school work by making social life their primary interest, and those few who are absorbed in their books. Only rare individuals escape this classification and balance the various phases of university life into a well-rounded existence.

A Scholastic Deterrent  
It is perhaps unfortunate that the "grind," the one who devours studies, is not admired by other students. But, in fairness to those who scorn him, it must be admitted that his bookish narrowness limits his success afterward about as much as any other deficiency. At the same time, the contempt with which he is regarded works against the scholastic excellence of the other students. That state of affairs is not healthy in which a majority of students perform school work perfunctorily. But it exists. A great many must be compelled to study if they are to all.

American universities are often forced to use grammar-school methods, surrounding the student with petty details and restrictions. If all these rules were suddenly removed, it is likely that most university students would entirely neglect curricular work. Three factors have caused this condition: (1) Too much

codding in high schools. A pupil in these schools is often helped along with his work and hedged about with strict regulations. He comes to college unused to any liberties, and must be treated as he was in "prep" school if he is to be saved from irresponsibility. (2) A college curriculum in which dead subjects have taken the place of live interests. When he registers in most courses, the student enters a prescribed, set, inflexible routine, calculated to give him a machine-finished education. (3) The student's own absorption in his extracurricular activities. These give him his first taste of individual liberty and his first opportunity to use creatively whatever talents may lie within him. There exists, then, a distinctly difficult problem of awakening and retaining the student's interest in his real university work.

A Practical Solution  
Linking the activities which have grown spontaneously out of the student life with the studies which will give mental training and valuable information, is the practical solution of this problem. Most college faculties evidently look on "activities" as something to keep the students out of mischief, to be curtailed when they encroach on classroom work. This may be a sensible view, but it commits the general error of assuming that studies are something to be learned just well enough to pass a certain standard, and nothing more. Studies are not done, to be taken at odd moments by men and women busy with other things. They are, or should be, the central and most living part of school life.

To make them such, introduces the baffling problem of inspiring intellectual curiosity in the student. An ideal university would be made up entirely of those who came filled with a burning desire to learn. Our universities unfortunately have to accept students who come because parents sent them and stay because they are afraid to go home without a diploma. To reach and animate these members is the task of every university. Admittedly, the first requirement is a body of teachers of wisdom and stimulating individuality as well as of learning. But such are not always available, and the ordinary teacher, without particu-

lar charm, has a difficult time making prescribed subjects any more than a dry repetition of facts and exercises.

Cannot Be Done Out-of-Hand  
Solving such a widespread and rather subtle difficulty cannot be done out-of-hand. It is worth while to consider these "activities" in which faculty supervision and direction have been attempted, in order to decide whether this form of co-operation is capable of extension.

Debating and literary societies are, in parts of the middle west at least, decidedly on the decline. These activities are typical examples of strong faculty assistance. Apparently they are an instance of the failure of using outside activities to stimulate interest in studies, such as public speaking and current events. Although I suspect that in many cases this faculty help may have been only inept and repressive interference, still there are causes great enough to have thrown debating into the background in spite of very efficient encouragement.

The size and complexity of interests within a large university have narrowed student vision to the borders of the campus. Students do not think about national or international problems, and seldom care to talk about them. The usual conversation in the average fraternity house seldom goes beyond a discussion of football prospects. The fraternities have to some extent worked for these activities by their ambitions for the prominence of their members in every field of collegiate endeavor. These ambitions, by the way, might become a great aid to the establishment of a real academic vigor if students' attention ever becomes definitely turned in that direction.

The Youthful Attitude  
Athletics have been a hopeful specimen of faculty encouragement of student activity. Urged on, perhaps, by the strong publicity value of winning teams, faculties have coached and aided intercollegiate sports. The more valuable system of intramural sports, in which nearly every student can compete and by which the physical tone of the whole institution is improved, has been originated and fostered by faculty members. Those who object to faculty interference may discount this, saying that students need little encouragement to play. What can they say to the many students who publish the daily newspapers, a job that is strenuous work? We cannot say that athletics have grown in spite of faculty encouragement, but rather we may hope that this encouragement has been intelligent enough actually to have aided sports. As in everything else, the personality of those who are seeking to work with students is the critical factor. The youthful attitude and the understanding spirit are necessary. If co-ordination of studies and activities is ever extended to publications, politics, social affairs, dramatics, and management, this factor will have made it possible.

So-called activities, in whatever form they may take, should never take the place of the classical and technical subjects as we have them. The latter are valuable alike for mental development and the compact, thorough way in which they present information. What we may hope for is not an entire reformation of the curriculum, but an auxiliary which will keep the student's attention from being too much engrossed outside his courses, which will encourage him to think for himself, and which will teach him how to think. If large universities can become flexible even in this degree, much will have been gained.

Active Faculty Interest  
Active faculty interest in student affairs is the basis of a co-operation which should come into being. In order to make this interest really helpful and worth-while, the members of a certain department might well concentrate on some particular phase of student life. English teachers might seek to help and encour-

age thoughtful journalism; political science instructors, the student government; sociology scholars, social life; business experts, the managing of affairs. It is essential that this methodical co-ordination be flexible and natural. It should start without ostentation.

The next step would naturally be the inclusion, in courses already established, of material calculated to solve problems and serve needs which experience has shown to have arisen in student affairs. These courses will immediately have a direct appeal to the student. Finally new courses might even be added.

Next, some rather flexible standards of excellence in student activities might be set, and students who met the requirements might be given recognition, either in college credit or some distinctive honors from university authorities. It should constantly be kept in mind that most students relish a hard job, and have only contempt for the "soft" instructor.

What the further development of this scheme might be need not be discussed, as every plan will need a great deal of adapting to specific conditions. These first steps should produce tangible results, by making the curriculum attractive to the student. Anything that will stop the present drift of students' interest away from the solid basis of college curricula, while retaining it for the valuable and popular outside activities, is worth trying. So far, efforts merely to revitalize the traditional studies have failed. Would it not be better to adapt the things on which students are already expending their energy and ambition, unasked and unencouraged, in order to lead these men and women to an appreciation of university opportunities?

## Smith's Educational Consultant

Northampton, Mass.  
Special Correspondence  
THE solution of the problem of personnel in teaching may be found in the program instituted at Smith College last fall when the position of educational consultant was created. When a call comes for a teacher with a "strong, winning personality," as many applications do, Miss Eleanor L. Lord has a wealth of information concerning Smith alumnae and undergraduates at her command. Miss Lord, Smith '27, brings long experience in teaching and administrative work to her position. After taking her M.A. and Ph.D. at Bryn Mawr, she received the European Fellowship at Cambridge, England. She has taught in many schools and colleges since then and was dean of Goucher from 1919 to 1921. Since she loves teaching she is capable of inspiring a love for it in others.

Miss Lord believes that a graduate who, during her college career, has shown ability to succeed in executive positions and to get along with her fellow students, can, when she has technical training, be safely recommended for the administrative positions which are becoming more and more numerous. Since all undergraduates who register with the Appointment Bureau give an account of their extra-curricular activities as well as their academic record, information of this kind is easily available.

Should Begin by Teaching  
"The fact that we want to get over to the undergraduates is that if they want to do administrative or executive work in schools or colleges, they should begin by teaching," said Miss Lord. "There are many avenues opened up by it for those who are really interested in people and who have the gift of getting along with all types. Many high schools and colleges have made a person with these qualities the dean of the school and have given her supervision of student government activities. Other schools, usually in districts like the East Side of New York, have visiting

## How English Pupils Study Nature

London, Eng.  
Special Correspondence  
THE expression of a popular tree is like a soldier at attention," wrote a London elementary schoolboy of 11 years. A Dorset schoolgirl calls Tennyson in to help her describe the elm tree:

And, far in forest deeps unseen  
The topmost elm tree gathered green  
From drafts of balmy air.

Both boys and girls seem to find a strong link with the poets through their nature study. One school has made a collection of flowers, plants, and trees found in literature. A specimen of rosemary has Ophelia's words written beside it: "There's Rosemary, that's for remembrance"; while Thyme is identified by Oberon in "Midsummer Night's Dream." "I know a bank where the wild thyme grows." The children have gathered "Maiden plinks of odour faint" (The Two Noble Kinsmen) and

Daisies plied and violets blue  
And cuckoo-buds of yellow hue  
("Love's Labour's Lost").

Some flowers George Eliot saw around her and mentioned in her works have been collected and pressed by the children of Bedford, Warwickshire, whose school is two miles from the author's birthplace. Kipling's "Glory of the Garden" has been illustrated with photographs of their own garden by nearly every school in England.

And there you'll see the gardeners  
The men and 'prentice boys  
Told off to do as they are bid  
And do it without noise.

Every school has its own way of interesting the children in nature

study. Boys in Derby have made a study with illustrations of "How Plants Climb." The influence of cultivation, on plant life as a study brought a collection of companion wild and garden flowers such as the rose, the pansy, and the primrose, which has been changed in color but not in form. A Fulham school went to a meadow for a collection and one boy describes his work thus:

One Boy's Insight  
"My account of the flowers in the meadow will show why Nature provides flowers with strength and gifts. The Dandelion, for instance, has a rosette of leaves to protect itself. The rosette grows round the stalk of the flower, and they are like two slanting halves together so that the rain runs through the mid-rib to the heart of the plant. Not a plant or blade of grass is anywhere under the dandelion because its clover seed sent little plants or grass under, so that they shall not interfere with it. It has a long stem because, growing in grass, it could not get seeds dispersed without it."

Month by month the changes in temperature, growth and bird life are noted in the schools. Very soon the children show an appreciation of beauty. Bluebells appeared to one little girl as "Lady Spring's most beautiful carpet."

The seed-testing carried on in some schools in their nature study is of distinct value to the local farmers. Instead of spending a considerable amount of time weeding their fields, the farmers send samples of seeds to the boys, so that they can identify the seeds before they begin sowing. A sample of clover seed sent by a farmer to boys at a school at Dalton-in-Furness was found to contain 3 per cent of docks. The reports made by the boys on the seeds do not gloss matters over. Giving the results of a test of grass-seed, they wrote:

"400 seeds tested; percentage germinated: 77 per cent. Weed seeds in sample: 2432. You will not of course sow this. Really good grass seed should give from 90 to 96 per cent."

It is now said of this neighborhood by seedsmen: "It's no use sowing anything but the best seed to the farmers there, for they just send it to the school!"

Regardless of Locality  
Seaside schools study the garden of the sea, with wonderful results, in shells, seaweed, and rocks. The children

dren delight in watching the bird life, the butterflies and flowers of the sands and marshes. They delight in finding the Sand-Pansy, the Hound's Tongue, the Amphibious Bistort weed, and the Portland spurge. One of the shells discovered by schoolgirls actually settled a controversy at the Newcastle University, for it had been stated that this particular shell had never been seen north of Yarmouth. The school children of Barnstaple Bay naturally study the formation of Cudden Hill which was originally flinty ooze at the bottom of the sea. And where the schools have no advantages of environment they make the best of what they have. In the dockland district, in London, the children's nature study books show what can be learned from the Daisy, the Chestnut, the Sparrow, the Housefly, and the Goldfish—the flowers, birds and insects immediately round them.

Many lessons are correlated with that of nature study. Arithmetic is served by the calculation of the distance from the southwest to the northeast corner of the garden, or the mathematics of the rain-gauge is studied. Composition is given on a plant or garden implement, drawing and painting are used for illustrating the Nature Notes. Handwork is employed for producing garden tools, a sundial, bird's nesting boxes, bee-feeders, and drinking fountains for fowls.

Cookery goes hand-in-hand with gardening in a Somerset school, the course of lessons being made up in this way:

Value of potatoes, kinds to produce, methods of cooking. Comparison with well-known varieties.

Use of store vegetables, economy, and how to prepare and serve with sauces.

At the end of the season, the children make out a balance sheet showing the actual cash value of seed, potatoes, and manure bought by the school garden, as against the money received for the vegetables supplied to the school cookery center.

A London schoolboy gave the secret of success in nature study in his notebook: "Hints to boys: don't be afraid to ask questions!"

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London, Eng.  
"EDUCATION should teach a child four things:  
"To say a plain thing in plain language.  
"To understand a plain thing in plain language.  
"To read a plain thing in plain language.  
"To write a plain thing in plain language."

This is part of the educational creed of a London head master of a boys' elementary school. The old Three R's do not achieve this for the average child. The unthinking repetition of second-rate verse, the bits read from the primer with a bare appreciation of the meaning, in short, the mechanical effect and "method" rendered necessary by mass teaching did not result in the fulfillment of such an ideal. But here is an enthusiast at work, for George Sampson is, besides being a school master, a well-known writer on literary subjects, and one of the committee which investigated recently so thoroughly the teaching of English in England. And while those who distrust "humane" education raise a loud cry, some of the pioneers are quietly and under the very eye of the inspectors (who know trustworthy people when they see them) working out a plan by which they can help the children who lack the home language advantages of the well-to-do.

A Hindrance to Education  
No hindrance is so great as lack of language. Lack of language in their pupils is one of the chief difficulties of teachers in an elementary school. It is not possible to teach any subject without teaching English, and where the teaching in general subjects produces poor results, it is often because the speech and understanding of speech is poor. This defect of clear expression is what teachers like Mr. Sampson are changing. Their methods are as far removed from the popular conception of them as they can be. "Shakespeare in an Elementary School!" exclaims the armchair critic, who feels vaguely and fearfully that the world is to be overrun with black-coated clerks who will refuse the sterner work of the world and develop an insane desire for soft leisure. The committee in whose work Mr. Sampson took part wrote of the "delusion" that education makes man too good for manual labor. It is indifferent schooling that accounts for the production of the ill equipped, not the true process of fundamental education.

"I am out to educate as a preparation for life," said Mr. Sampson, "not in the first place to train for liveli-

hood. That comes later. And in order to teach a child the four important things, I make great use of the literature lesson."

So he lets the boys learn poetry of the best quality. They enjoy and understand it and gain a grasp of good language and of self-expression from its constant use.

The greatest pleasure of all is in the Shakespeare plays. Mr. Sampson reads such a play as "The Merchant of Venice" straight through in the course of several lessons. Then he lets the boys ask questions to see how much they have understood. There is no doubt about their understanding. The language is not too hard for them. They criticize freely the conduct of the dramatic persons and have a surprising appreciation of character. One boy of 12 preferred Bassanio to Antonio as approaching more nearly to his ideal of a hero "who does something."

Multipled Values  
Just so they comment on the conspirators in "Julius Caesar," so that while they learn language they are getting other values of no less importance. Many of these children have, as it were, two languages. Out in the playground, in true cockney style, they will speak about the rain as "rine," but hear them in the Shakespeare play and they will agree with Portia that the quality of Mercy is not "strained"—for a whole volume of criticism would rebuke the youthful actor who ventured to pronounce it "strined."

Of the immense social benefit of pure speech in its lessening of class prejudice nobody can have any doubt. Everyone needs to acquire clear forceful speech and ability to write a plain thing in plain language. Mr. Sampson aims to give every child some capacity to do this, to write lucid statements of common events or circumstances. For though we must all write clearly, the art of creative writing belongs to a far smaller proportion of people. The forced artificial so-called creative "essay" helps nobody, but the practice of describing simple common objects and common events both orally and written gives a child that facile expression which is the stepping-stone to further education. If he has genuine creative writing ability it will work its way out without let or hindrance.

And, page the armchair critic, such teachers as Mr. Sampson are accomplishing great things, as the written work of the summer exhibitions has proved.

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## Eva Gauthier Establishes a New Plural in Musical Parlance

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

AGAIN, two performers among those whose concert I have attended from Monday to Sunday strike me as having disclosed individuality and as having enriched the artistic thought of the town, besides having added to its pleasure. This time they are Mme. Eva Gauthier, the soprano, and Walter Damrosch, the conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra. Mme. Gauthier, more than once before, has shown herself the readiest singer in New York to explore and open a new path in the recital field. Mr. Damrosch has proved himself, as he has done for years, the most willing of conductors to acquaint his audiences with the works of modern European composers.

Mme. Gauthier, appearing in Aeolian Hall on the evening of Nov. 1, not only sang; she made a date in musical history. She presented groups of ancient and modern songs, of course. But more than that, she brought a change into American parlance; she fixed a word in the aesthetic vocabulary of the United States, which other persons have long been trying to introduce. In fine, she secured standing for the plural of "music." Hereafter, unless I am mistaken, it will be good critical usage to speak of "musics."

Language wants, I imagine, only a little excuse, and it will permit a general term to become specific and to take on infection like an ordinary knockabout noun. Mere jargon, some will declare, putting an "s" on the end of the name of one of the arts. But if art itself is sevenfold, more or less, why cannot its branches be in turn divided? At any rate, Mme. Gauthier, by her mode of action in preparing her program, made people see music in more than one light.

### Two Musics at Least

As for this matter of division, Italian criticism has late taken "musics" out of the confines of the singular number; and American criticism may as well, I am persuaded, do the same, at least experimentally. Indeed, I doubt if it can treat a performance like Mme. Gauthier's seriously unless it does. And critics must be serious where audiences are.

To record, then, precisely what Mme. Gauthier did: she gave a group of ancient pieces from various countries and five groups of modern national idioms, one of which was American ragtime. Now Plato's noble word that has come down the ages and has found its finest idealization in Paderewski, Bach and Beethoven, would apply appropriately enough, without question, to all of Mme. Gauthier's program, except the ragtime section. And yet the ragtime numbers seemed to be the most successful of any. They touched the heart of the listeners like nothing else. And, inasmuch as they did so, they possessed equal human value with the other things. In other words, they were music. So there were two musics represented on the program, to say the least. Mme. Gauthier, I fancy, would hold that there were six. Mme. Gauthier, however, regarded them, I should say, as but two essentially. And for each of them she had a separate accompanist: Max Jaffe for the conventional five-sixths of the evening; George Gershwin for the unconventional one-sixth. The pieces she sang with Mr. Gershwin's assistance, the piano, included "Alexander's Ragtime Band," by Berlin; "Carolina in the Morning," by Donaldson, and "I'll Build a Stairway to Paradise," by Gershwin.

Mr. Damrosch's Hospitality  
Mr. Damrosch, at his opening concert in Carnegie Hall on the afternoon of Nov. 1, presented Stravinsky's "Song of the Nightingale," an orchestral adaptation of a stage work, requiring about 20 minutes in performance. What I wish to commend in the case is Mr. Damrosch's revolt against the classicism and standardization which are prevailing orchestral tendencies here, and his hospitality to modern schools. His study of the "Song of the Nightingale" I shall not attempt definitely to appraise. For me, it was enough to here the work at all. It was, surely, the suite, poem, or what you will, was introduced to the New York public. For whereas many of the passages have a strange sound, some of them echo a period that is passing. Much rehearsing and many presentations, I should think, would be required for even so well-organized an orchestra as the New York Symphony to do the tricky task of interpretation to everybody's satisfaction. Unless I were convinced that the players put the notes of the "Song" together on this occasion better than they did those of Sibelius' "Finlandia" tone poem, which was a secondary number on the program, I should hold that they did not do Stravinsky justice. If, though, I were sure they set forth the melodic, harmonic, and rhythmic ideas of the piece with as much skill as they did those of the Franck D minor symphony, which was the principal number, I should maintain that they were very fair to the Russian composer.

To comment briefly on other artists whom I have had the pleasure of hearing:  
Mme. Irene Howland Nicoll, contralto, appeared in Aeolian Hall on the afternoon of Oct. 30. She sang the usual sort of program with good command of the problems of tone and declamation involved.

Mme. Violet Horner, soprano, appeared in Aeolian Hall, on the afternoon of Oct. 31, with Clifford Vaughan as her accompanist. She proved to have a light soprano voice of much promise.  
Mieczyslaw Munz, the pianist, appeared in Carnegie Hall on the evening of Oct. 21. His program included the 24 preludes of Chopin, Op. 28; and his performance of them was of the highest order, as to both execution and interpretation.

Mme. Nevada van de Veer, contralto, and Reed Miller, tenor, appeared in Aeolian Hall on the evening of Oct. 31, with Charles Albert Baker assisting at the piano, presenting solo pieces and duets. Both showed themselves vocalists of the finest recital schooling and interpreters of power and charm.

Mme. Clara Clemens, contralto, appeared at the Town Hall on the evening of Nov. 1, with Walter Golde at the piano. Included in her program was a group of songs by American composers which she presented with admirable vocal effect, though with somewhat uncertain command of the mechanics of declamation. Mme. Clemens sings to the hearts of her listeners more than to their heads and often makes a profounder effect than artists who possess a technical equipment superior to her own.

Francis Rogers, baritone, appeared in the Town Hall this afternoon with Isidore Luckatone as his accompanist. His program included a group of songs of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, which he presented in the best of vocal style and with irresistible interpretative zeal.

Albert Spalding, the violinist, appeared in Carnegie Hall this afternoon, with André Benoit assisting at the piano. He played with his usual dignity and warmth. An American artist, he showed himself to have something an American audience understands and wants.

### Philadelphia Orchestra Presents Wagner Program

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3 (Special Correspondence).—A Wagner program is always an event that brings joy to the huge clientele of the Philadelphia Orchestra. For the week-end concert Dr. Stokowski brought together the "Huldigungsmarsch," composed in gratitude to Ludwig II of Bavaria, the prelude to Act III of "Tristan," Wagner's Parsifal and the "Music, and episodes in the story of Siegfried"—namely, the Waldweben, the awakening of Brünnhilde, the Rhine Journey, his passing and the pyre. The "Huldigungsmarsch," meant less than what followed, because, as the sounds of brazen acclamation, the "drums and trumpets" multiplied, it seemed a hollow, unconvincing echo of militaristic glory that grew dim with the passing of Hapsburg and Hohenzollern dynasties. Wagner set the foot of the sovereign of Bavaria on his own neck with abjectness in this score, whose orchestration he completed. His personal gratitude to Ludwig was a commendable trait, but the sound and fury of detonation and concussion are not on a plane much higher than the "Centennial March" Wagner wrote for Philadelphia in 1876, of which Mrs. Theodore Thomas frankly records, in the life of her husband, who had to play it: "The composition proved to be so poor that it was practically worthless." Wagner himself was quoted as saying: "The best thing about that march was the money I got for it."

The glory of the "Tristan" prelude was the utterance in the far hinterland of the Steersman's song by that master of the English horn, Paul Henkelman. When it emerged, the obscurely the audience applauded him till he rose and made obeisance, very modestly.

The first part of the program closed with a poignant repetition of Wotan's tender leave-taking of the wayward favorite, Valkyrie, and the relinquishment to the fire-ring that guarded her. The rest of the 90 minutes was well spent with Siegfried, making all other instrumental bird-song seem a rather pallid imitation of the forest ecstasy of Wagner, and venting a delicious sound when the horn call was heard as Siegfried made the ascent to the awakening of Brünnhilde. F. L. W.

### Stage Notes

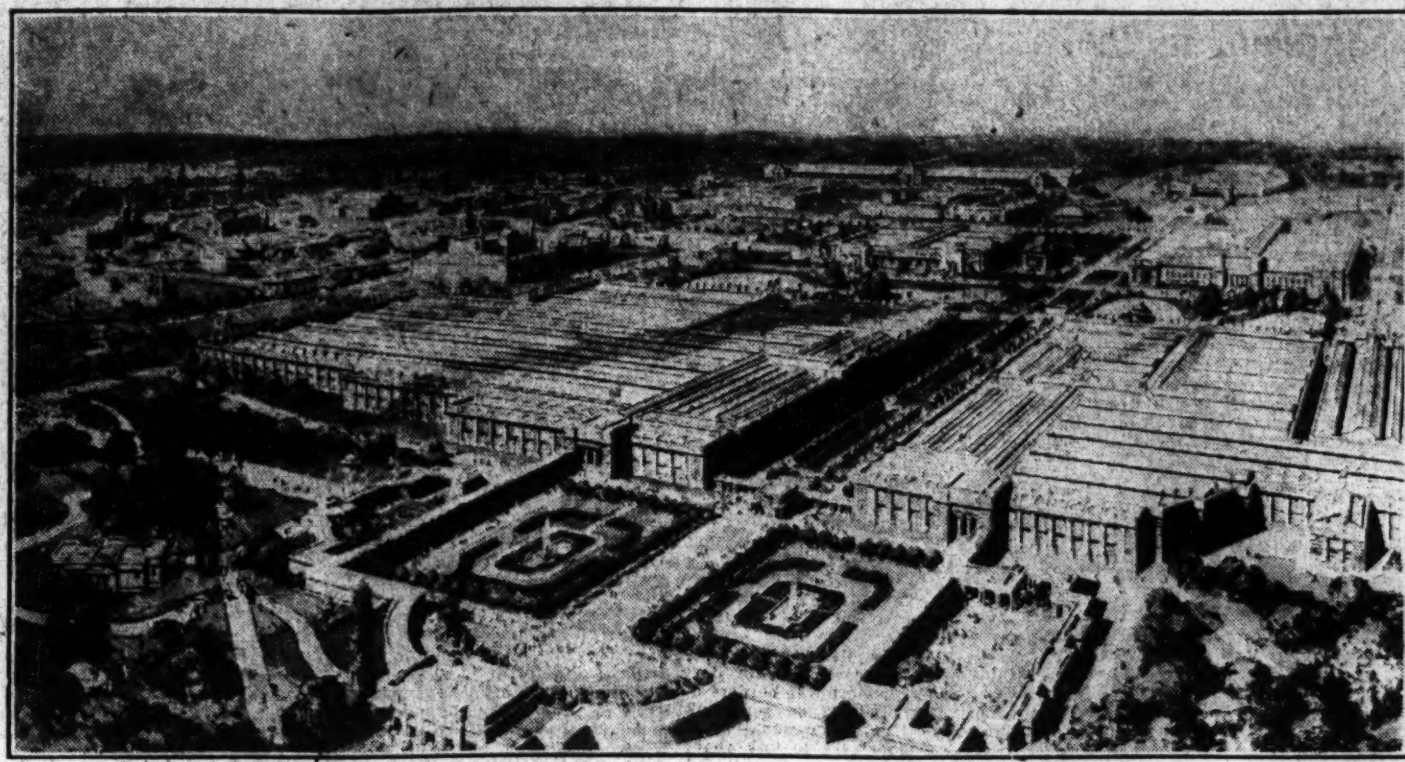
Lola Fisher will appear with Leo Dietrichstein in the latter's new play. It is an adaptation by Gladys Unger. A new play by Charles M. de Retz, entitled, has been obtained for America by Louis O. Maclean and Lyn Harding. The Dramatists' Theater, Inc., an organization of American playwrights who will produce their own plays and facilitate production of works by outside authors, will soon enter the New York theatrical field. The advisory board of the new body consists of Porter Emerson Browne, Owen Davis, James Forbes, Cosmo Hamilton, William Anthony McGuire, Arthur Richmond and Edward Childs. Mr. Carpenter is chairman. An "authors' shop" will be open to anyone displaying dramatic writing talent.

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General View of Buildings Under Erection for the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley Park, England

## Architecture

### Buildings for the British Empire Exhibition, 1924

A VISIT to Wembley Park just now is extremely interesting. Acres of buildings in the skeleton, roads being made, railway lines laid, lakes delved, bridges spanned, trees transplanted, avenues and gardens planned. An army of workmen, officials, surveyors, architects' assistants, artists, industrialists, politicians and writers are spending their energies bent upon the opening of the most important industrial event since the World War. Art, natural science and industry of the present generation will be surveyed as never before. West and East will meet at Wembley. Although a British Empire exhibition, the activities of man throughout the world will be seen there, for every continent, every sea on the globe, every race of man contributes to this vast empire.

It is not my purpose in this introductory article (for I hope to deal with the architectural and other phases of the exhibition later) to do more than give a few facts generally concerning the enterprise. It will be open from April till October next year. The area covered by it is 216 acres, and at least 10,000,000 will have been spent for the instruction and amusement of visitors when its gates are opened. Transport facilities and accommodation for 500,000 visitors a day are arranged for. The natural amenities of the woodland setting at Wembley have been preserved, yet the exhibition will be only 10 minutes' distance from two London railway stations and within half an hour of almost any part of the metropolis. Some 16,000 passengers hourly can be handled by the new Great Central Station to be built in the exhibition grounds.

Some idea of the size of two of the principal buildings for industry and engineering can be got by persons familiar with London from the fact that the frontages of these structures will extend along the Embankment from Charing Cross Railway Bridge to Westminster Bridge.

Art and sculpture will be shown from prehistoric times to the present day. The development of lithography, etching, engraving and architecture will be traced. Twenty rooms will be built and furnished representing interior decoration of different periods up to our own day. Fine art from the dominions and colonies will be shown, while domestic architecture, civic art, the art of the theater, posters and industrial art will be given adequate space.

### Chicago Vistas

SPECIAL from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—The stirring feature in art exhibitions in this fine autumn weather is the sky line of the city from Lake Michigan with radiating vistas on the long-distance streets. The adapted Gothic tower of the Temple Building lifting its spire 556 feet above the flat roofs of "The Loop," to the north the Renaissance shaft of the Wrigley tower gleaming whitely 400

feet in the smoky atmosphere, and across the river the London Guarantee office, structure surmounted by a Greek temple effect, are triumphs in architecture which call attention to others on the way to realization.

Within the month, the law was lifted from the limitation of skyscraper towers, permitting any ambitious builder to reach a 1000 feet elevation. No one knows what may happen after this. In order, at this writing, comes the 22-story Strauss Building at Michigan Boulevard and Jackson, which might have reached fame as the tallest, but modestly decided that 565 feet in the air gave better proportions, considering its base.

This is fine feet higher than the Temple Building of 556 feet to the tip of the spire, which is one foot beyond the Washington Monument in its sky line.

Third, climbs the old Montgomery Ward Tower, a landmark with its sculpture weathervane. It is adding five stories to its former lofty elevation. Fourth is the Peoples Trust and Savings Bank adding five stories to its present structure, then rises the London Guarantee a little higher than the 400 feet of the Wrigley Tower, to which soon will come their neighbor, the monumental Tribune Building, seventh in scale of aspiring architecture.

The stigma has been taken from the standardized box structures of office buildings by surmounting the ornate upper floor and cornice sections with lantern and spire in ambitious designs. Those that are finished are sufficiently modified in their relations to architectural types to maintain an individuality of their own. Few observers can recall an exact progenitor in the history of architecture while there are obvious suggestion, and one looking at a distance to the airy construction of the Temple Tower may have a feeling mental picture of the lantern of Ely Cathedral on the Fens of Britain, which brought to architecture the delights of "frozen music."

In its wide area, Chicago has Gothic spires, a Campanile, a copy of the Giralda, of the Saint Chapelle of Paris and numerous bell-towers with their chimneys nearer the level of the people who walk humbly at the feet of the overgrown "skyscraper."

A dream of today at the University of Chicago is the realization of a university chapel as planned by Bertram Grosvenor and Goodhue, architects of New York, to cost \$3,200,000 before the addition of sculptural ornamentation costing \$200,000 more. In 1919 John D. Rockefeller gave \$1,500,000 for the chapel, of which the trustees had ordered plans from an

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Dinner—A la Carte Throughout Day  
Luncheon 35c & 55c with Cafeteria  
Dinner 50c & 65c  
A la Carte Service if preferred  
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**Dinner . . . 85**  
and a la Carte  
295 Madison Avenue  
at 41st Street  
Telephone Murray 3111 2732

eastern architect. Such is the beauty of the scheme of the outlines of transepts, towers, and cloisters linking the choir to the proposed Y. W. C. A. building that the authorities believe it an architectural pile of national significance, and that funds will supplement the original gift.

If the average citizen yields to the "jerry-builder" in store-box styles in hotels, apartment houses and bungalows, a flame of finer taste is burning in the hearts of his children who purchase postcards picturing works of art at the Art Institute. In the decade since the sale began, some 3,000,000 cards, illustrating 300 paintings and sculptures, were sold. During the last year 350,000 cards were purchased by visitors. The most popular subjects in order sold were reproductions of Jules Breton's painting, "The Song of the Lark," William Wendt's "The Silence of the Night," and George Hitchcock's "A Flower Girl of Holland." All these are definite in their appeal as well as fine in color. The Municipal Art League cards of Chicago architecture are in demand.

This October, Chicago celebrates 30 years of memories since the World's Columbian Exposition in Jackson Park. The World's Fair of 1893 gave an impetus to the latent desire for expression in the fine arts in the middle west. A movement is on foot to make certain the ownership by the people of the old Fine Arts Building as a memorial of the Fair, and to establish a school of industrial arts and a hall of sculpture in its walls. Among the palaces of that dream city, the Transportation Building, designed by Louis H. Sullivan, is memorable for its originality and something described

### AMUSEMENTS

**BOSTON**  
Even. at 8:10  
Mats. Tues. Thurs. Sat. at 2:10  
**COPLEY**  
The Double Life of Mr. Alfred Burton  
By E. Phillips Oppenheim

**SUBURBAN OPERA HOUSE**  
San Carlo Grand Opera  
FORTUNE GALLO, Director  
TONIGHT RIGOLETTO  
Pavlov-Ukrainian Ballet, Russe  
Tickets at Opera House and Little Building  
Prices \$3, \$2.50, \$2, \$1.50, \$1, 75c, 50c

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**"TOPSY AND EVA"**  
Book by Catherine Chisholm Cushing, Music and Lyrics by The Dauncs. Staged by Oscar Eagle.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
Beginning Monday, Nov. 12  
Limited Engagement  
Prices Evenings and Saturday  
Matinees 50c. to \$2.50  
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**GLORIOUS FRANZ SCHUBERT'S**  
Musical Gem  
**'Blossom Time'**  
Telling Franz Schubert's Love Story with Schubert's own music.

### "Woman Proof"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Rivoli Theatre, Oct. 28, "Woman Proof," a motion picture by George Ade, directed by Alfred Green.

In his third and latest cinematic provision for Thomas Meighan's acknowledged endowments, Mr. Ade has been over liberal with the pudding and has skimmed on the sauce. There is much too much plot and by far too little Ade. This American Esop falls back on the ancient device of an eccentric will as provocation for his picture. Once it is known that four beneficiaries each stand to forfeit \$1,000,000 unless all assume the bonds of matrimony within a given time, and that Mr. Meighan is the obdurate obstacle to the inheritance, the rest of the story can be imagined with little difficulty.

When the picture opens, the time limit is about to expire and the reluctant bachelor becomes the storm center for the parties concerned. A charming young lady in the person of Lila Lee walks quite unconsciously into the stronghold of his affections, and after sufficient counterplotting, with some heroics in a rescue scene "at the works" and some surprises by the inadvertent kidnapping of half the characters on an ocean liner, the story works out to a happy ending, as the four weddings, synchronized by wire, are consummated within the appointed hour. Mr. Ade steps back as soon as he has maneuvered Mr. Meighan into the center of the picture, and only once in a while offers a pungent observation from the sidelines.

An attractive cast animates the pleasant latitudes of this well-tempered fabrication, with Louise Dresser, John Sainpolis, Robert Agnew, Mary Astor, Edgar Norton, and Charles A. Sellen partnering Miss Lee and Mr. Meighan. R. F.

### AMUSEMENTS

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**THE SEWYNS**  
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**The FOOL**  
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THEATRE—CHICAGO "TWO EACH DAY"  
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**MOROSCO** Thurs. W. 45 St. Eve. 8:15  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15  
**"Scaramouche"**  
A ROMANTIC PLAY by Rafael Sallusti  
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KATHARINE

**METCALF**  
METRO PICTURE  
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**CORT** THEATRE, 48th St., E. of B'way, Eve. 8:30, Mats. Tues. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
**"The SWAN"**  
with a superb cast that includes Eva La Gallego, Rosalind Hackett, Helen Spivey, Halstead Hobbs, Philip Morris, Allison Skipwith, Rhodie Long

**COMEDY** Thurs. W. 45 St. Eve. 8:30  
Mats. Tues. Wed. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:15  
"It is a powerful play. The thrilling climax climaxed the audience. The ending was cleared."—Stephen Rothman, Sun and Globe.  
**Children of the Moon**  
With an All-Star Cast

**JOLSON'S 59th St. Theatre** Eve. at 8:30  
THE SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL  
**Sothern-Marlowe**  
Week. Nov. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17  
FESTIVAL CLOSURE SAT. EVE. NOV. 17

**THE GREAT AMERICAN PICTURE Covered Wagon**  
A Paramount Picture  
By Emersonough  
Directed by James Cruze  
Criterion B'WAY 44th St. 8:30, Sun. Mat. at 2:30

**NEW YORK—MOTION PICTURES**  
**CAPITOL** MARY PICKFORD  
B'WAY AT 51 ST. in "ROKITA"  
with HOLBROOK BLINN  
Soloist—Ballet Corps—Capitol Grand Orchestra.

**To Our Readers**  
Theatrical managers welcome a letter of appreciation from those who have enjoyed a production advertised in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.



## NEW YORK STOCK

## MARKET ACTIVE

## AND IRREGULAR

## Du Pont One of Prominent

## Features—Specialties Under

## Pressure

Stock prices fluctuated within narrow and irregular limits at the opening of today's New York stock market, but the line of least resistance still appeared to be upward.

Some profit taking took place in the rails, and such speculative favorites as Hauldown and Studebaker recovered fractionally on initial sales. Brooklyn Union Gas and Stewart-Warner each advanced 1 point.

Heavy buying of Du Pont, which advanced 2 1/2 points, was the feature of the early dealings. Gains of 1 to 2 points also were recorded by American Chicle, American Agricultural Chemicals, and Union Bag & Paper. Hauldown and Studebaker recovered their early losses and started for higher ground. Marine preferred and Famous Players were again under pressure, each dropping 1/2 point.

Foreign exchanges opened firm with the exception of German marks, which fell to a new low of 20 cents a trillion.

Trading Restricted  
The nature of a more restrictive nature this morning than in the three previous sessions, probably because of tomorrow's holiday.

Strength of a number of rails and specialties such as Jersey Central, Omaha, Ingersoll Rand and General Electric, up 2 to 4 points, was counteracted by the weakness of some of the low-priced oils, Invinible and Texas Company being the hardest hit. Soft spots also developed in steel, as Republic and Republic Steel each fell 1/2 point. Call money opened at 5 per cent.

Heavy buying of public utilities, especially the gas and electric, started the market. In the remainder of the list after midday, DuPont, Western Union, Delaware, Lackawanna, Great Northern preferred, Lackawanna, Interborough Rapid Transit, Brooklyn Union Gas and Stewart-Warner sold 2 1/2 points higher.

## PRICE CHANGES

## IN GRAINS LAST

## WEEK ARE MINOR

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 5 (Special).—Price changes in wheat last week were of minor importance, net changes after six days of trading operations being small.

Local operators have begun to despair of the wheat being any Government action that would have an important bearing on the price of wheat; at least, here Congress meets. After that there will be the possibility of an upward revision in the tariff on wheat, which naturally would be a bullish consideration.

At the moment the most significant feature of the wheat situation is the stubborn support accorded the market on the set-backs. Prices in Old World markets also appear to be well stabilized.

In this country the cash markets continue rather firm, relatively, which shows that the big visible stocks are still pressing anxiously on the speculative markets. At all times there appears to be resting orders of sufficient size to absorb the offerings and to take the slack out of the market.

Exporters in some cases reported cancellations of sales abroad, at figures representing a big loss to the buyers, the reselling being due to financial inability to do so. Outside interest was stimulated a little by the revival of activity in stocks and in cotton, but there was little aggressive buying.

A readjustment in cash corn prices brought the latter closer to the level of December corn, but new crop futures held comparatively steady. Wheat prices, however, were represented in modest fractions for the week.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

## (Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

Ajax Rubber...	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6
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## STEEL BUYERS DISPLAY A MORE CONFIDENT MOOD

### Big Corporation's Concrete Example of Prosperity in Extra Dividend Helps

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (Special).—The iron and steel industry was brought into the limelight in the business world last week by the declaration of an extra dividend by the directors of the United States Steel Corporation. Immediately Steel common stock rose 5 points in one day on the New York Stock Exchange and the stock market in general advanced.

It is the opinion among steel makers that the extra dividend will be a good influence because of its expression of confidence.

Steel makers say buyers have been put into a more receptive mood by this indication of prosperity in the industry. Many consumers who have been buying on a hand-to-mouth basis have considered planning further ahead for the future because they do not believe that prices will be substantially lower for many months.

### Prices Appear Stable

Tending to justify the attitude of stable prices is the recent action taken by the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, subsidiary of the corporation, in announcing that prices of sheets and tin plate will be unchanged for the first quarter of next year. Blue-annealed sheets will continue at 3 cents a pound, black sheets at \$3.50, and galvanized sheets at 6c. Tin plate will continue to sell at \$5.50 a box.

Some had predicted that prices would be advanced for the first quarter, because steel-making costs are higher, due to the establishment of the eight-hour day. Offsetting that influence, however, is the lower cost of raw materials and the tendency for prices to recede. For instance, pig iron is \$8.50 a ton below the peak of the year, and iron and steel scrap have fallen about \$12 a ton from high levels of the year.

Immediately following the opening of books for the first quarter, the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company booked 4,500,000 boxes of tin plate, or 250,000 tons from two large makers of tin cans, these being the largest individual orders placed in the steel industry for several months.

During the last 25 years, the price of tin plate has fluctuated from \$3 a box in 1893 to \$7.75 in 1917. Tin plate shares with steel rails the distinction of being the most stable steel commodity.

### Japan Big Buying Factor

The buying by the Japanese has become a real factor in the market, with sheets the leading item. The Japanese have at least become willing to accept the thicker gauges of sheets, though at first they insisted on the extremely thin gauges which the American mills do not care to roll because of the mechanical difficulties and high costs involved.

Americans are getting slightly higher prices on sheets shipped to the Far East than they secure in the domestic market. Nails, wire rods, and rails have been sold recently to Japan. Within a few weeks it is expected that a big demand for structural steel will set in as plans for more permanent buildings in Japan are completed.

Sales of by-product coke have been conspicuous during the last week because the New England Coal & Coke Company (Boston) and the Providence (R. I.) Gas Company opened their books for the first half of 1924, naming prices at the time of shipment. At the same time they have revised prices for November shipments downward by \$1 a ton to \$12.50, delivered in New England.

At the same time the Seaboard By-Product Coke Company, Jersey City, N. J., reduced prices 50 cents a ton to \$10.50, delivered to Newark, N. J., and other points taking the same freight rate. These were the first price changes in several months. About 75,000 tons of by-product coke were sold during the week.

### Steel Exports Greater

United States iron and steel exports in September totaled 172,499 gross tons, an increase of 11,000 tons. September shows the best tonnage with 12 places in the list since July 1922. The increase was due largely to heavier purchases by Japan of black sheets, tin plate, steel rails and galvanized pipe.

Pig iron has been sold in the Far East but sellers have had to cut prices drastically to win business. Eastern Pennsylvania iron was sold last week at \$21 a ton, which is about \$4 a ton less than the cost of production.

A cast-iron pipemaker in New Jersey bought 8000 tons from three makers and the American Radiator Company took 2250 tons for its Bayonne (N. J.) plant, and is reported to be in the market for 25,000 to 50,000 tons.

The radiator company has its own furnace at Tonawanda, N. Y., and the fact that it is buying iron in the open market would indicate that it can do this more cheaply than it can make its own iron. It is said that its furnace will be put out of blast the first of the year.

### Blast Furnaces Close

More blast furnaces have been shut down, including one furnace of the Eastern Steel Company and the Lochiel furnace at Lochiel, Pa. The Reading Iron Company is planning to blow out two furnaces.

Only by such curtailment can the present depressed condition in pig iron be remedied. Bessemer ferro-silicon has been reduced \$2 a ton. Resale charcoal iron has sold \$1 cheaper, at \$26.

That the price tendency of finished steel is downward is indicated by price reductions in sheets by the Chicago rollers and by the \$5 a ton mark down in cold-rolled sheeting and screw stock by the New York jobbers.

More plate makers in the east are accepting business at 2.40c instead of 2.50c. A buyer has been offered blue-annealed sheet at 2.30c instead of 2c. Despite these various concessions, the general level of prices of finished steel is regarded as unchanged, the composite prices of steel remaining at 2.77c a pound, Pittsburgh.

The steel industry in general is working at 71 per cent of capacity, which is the same rate as a week ago. Though curtailment has taken place in some mills where all old orders have been filled, operations were increased in others because of the removal of drought by recent rains.

### Business in Copper Better

The copper metal business has improved substantially, and 30,000,000 pounds were sold last week, the best volume of business for several weeks. Prices are 1/4c a pound higher than the low point of 30 days ago, electrolytic copper now selling at 12 1/2c a pound. The feature of the week was the drastic rise at London in one day at the middle of the week. The London improvement was attributed to the advance of the American stock market.

Wages at the mines and smelters were reduced 50c a day the first of this month, which re-established wages at

the level of last spring. The surplus of refined copper was increased in October by 20,000,000 pounds on top of a gain by 40,000,000 pounds in September.

### Brass Prices Again Cut

The American Brass Company reduced their prices by 1/4c to 1/2c a pound early in the week, and brass and copper scrap prices also receded because of the lower price for refined copper. Present quotations are based on 12 1/2c for refined metal.

Tin has been strong all week and prices at the end of the week were 4 1/4c a pound. The world's visible supply of tin increased 743 tons during October in addition to the increase of 1110 tons in September. The New York Metal Exchange has inaugurated two calls a day instead of one and this has resulted in more tin sales.

The rules for trading in copper were also revised to increase copper sales. American tin consumers have not been active buyers, but because of the increase in business in tin plate it will not be long before they again come into the market for large tonnages.

Zinc has been fluctuating without definite price trend, though the week closed at \$37 1/2c, East St. Louis. Present prices are about \$3 a ton under cost, with one selling at \$40 a ton. Lead has been unchanged at 6.45c, East St. Louis, and 6.75c, New York.

## PURCHASING POWER OF DOLLAR SLOWLY CREEPING UPWARD

Professor Fisher's weekly index number for the week ended Nov. 2 is 154, off 1 point from the preceding week. This index shows the average movement, from week to week, (1) of the whole range of prices of 209 representative commodities and (2) of the purchasing power of money.

Both are relative to the pre-war year 1913. (Thus the peak prices in May, 1920, were 147 per cent above the average, by 147 per cent, 1.47, a dollar was worth 40.5 pre-war cents).

1922	Index	Purchasing
November 2	154	number power
October average	155	64.3
October 19	155	64.3
October 26	155	64.3
October 3	157	63.9
Second quarter average	154	64.9
Third quarter average	153	65.1
First quarter average	157	62.0
Jan. 1922 post-war low	138	72.5
May 1920 post-war high	187	40.5
1913	100	100.0

London Financial Times (Norman Crump's) British index number of whole-sale prices compares:

# GERMANY IS PAID TWO BILLIONS FOR WORTHLESS MARKS

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Between \$500,000,000 and \$750,000,000 has been lost by American investors through the collapse of the German mark, the New York Tribune stated today.

## GERMANY IS PAID TWO BILLIONS FOR WORTHLESS MARKS

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Between \$500,000,000 and \$750,000,000 has been lost by American investors through the collapse of the German mark, the New York Tribune stated today.

English investors lost about \$500,000,000, and other countries a like amount, the newspaper continued, declaring that Germany not only had repudiated its national debt, but had been the gainer to the extent of about \$2,000,000,000.

The loss includes the funds of thousands of small investors, it was said, many of them German-Americans who bought marks at one and two cents each, in the belief that they would recede. It also includes money invested in German bonds payable in paper money.

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:		
Call loans	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Outside com'l paper	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Year money	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Customers' com'l ins	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Indiv. cus. col. ins	5 1/2%	5 1/2%

## Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	\$55,000,000	\$488,000,000
Clearing	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Year ago today	22,000,000	75,000,000
P. R. bank credit	22,135,112	74,000,000

## Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:			
Boston	4 1/2%	Chicago	4 1/2%
New York	4 1/2%	St. Louis	4 1/2%
Philadelphia	4 1/2%	Kansas City	4 1/2%
Cleveland	4 1/2%	Minneapolis	4 1/2%
Richmond	4 1/2%	Dallas	4 1/2%
Atlanta	4 1/2%	San Francisco	4 1/2%
San Antonio	4 1/2%	London	5 1/2%
Athens	6 1/2%	Madrid	5 1/2%
Berlin	10 1/2%	Paris	5 1/2%
Budapest	12 1/2%	Prague	5 1/2%
Bombay	4 1/2%	Rome	5 1/2%
Brussels	5 1/2%	Sofia	6 1/2%
Bucharest	12 1/2%	Stockholm	4 1/2%
Calcutta	4 1/2%	Swiss Bank	4 1/2%
Copenhagen	6 1/2%	Tokyo	5 1/2%
Hankow	6 1/2%	Vienna	5 1/2%
Hong Kong	6 1/2%	Helsingfors	5 1/2%
Warsaw	12 1/2%		

## Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery.		
Prime, eligible banks	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
60-90 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 30 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 60 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 90 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Eligible Private Banks	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
60-90 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 30 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 60 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 90 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%

## Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:		
Sterling	Current	Previous
Deutsch	4.46 1/2	4.46 1/2
Cables	4.46 1/2	4.46 1/2
French francs	0.581	0.576 1/2
Belgian francs	0.485	0.485 1/2
Swiss francs	1.772	1.772 1/2
Liège	0.444	0.444 1/2
Holland	2.584	2.582 1/2
Sweden	2.622	2.622 1/2
Denmark	1.488	1.488 1/2
Spain	1.702	1.710 1/2
Greece	1.329	1.329 1/2
Portugal	0.938	0.938 1/2
Rumania	0.155	0.157 1/2
Austria	0.144	0.144 1/2
Argentina	3.162	3.162 1/2
Brazil	0.910	0.905 1/2
Poland	0.065	0.062 1/2
Hungary	0.055	0.052 1/2
Yugoslavia	0.111	0.117 1/2
Finland	0.268	0.267 1/2
Czechoslovakia	0.222	0.222 1/2
Rumania	0.048 1/2	0.048 1/2
Shanghai (local)	0.925	0.925 1/2
Canton	1.125	1.125 1/2
Bombay	0.100	0.115 1/2
Yokohama	0.470	0.470 1/2
Uganda	0.214 1/2	0.214 1/2
Chile	1.165	1.125 1/2
Peru	4.12	4.12 1/2

\*Per thousand. \*Per million. \*Per 100 billion.

## REVIEW OF TRADE AND FINANCE IN CANADA FOR WEEK

### Bank Clearings, Wheat Shipments and Newspaper Output All Showing Gains

OTTAWA, Nov. 5 (Special).—With bank clearings for the week ended Nov. 1, showing a gain of 1.2 per cent over those for the corresponding period last year, with a record movement of wheat, with high production in mining and with newspaper production running far ahead of that for 1922, it is impossible to come to any other conclusion than that business, on the whole, is much better than it was a year ago.

The federal customs and excise collections are a very good index of trade, especially as the sales tax reflects both the expansion and contraction of commercial business. These collections in September were approximately \$28,000,000, as compared with \$25,775,000 in September, 1922.

### Paper Industry Gaining

That a large amount of money has recently been released for circulation, is evident from the fact that payments made by the Dominion Government on Victory bonds retired this week amount to \$112,000,000. To this, of course, must be added the vast sums resulting from the marketing of huge quantities of grain. The buying power of the public is high, for wages are good.

During the nine months of the current year up to Sept. 30, Canadian mills produced 544,820 tons of newspaper. This exceeds the total production for any complete year, with the exception of 1922, when the total of 1,081,364 tons was reached during the 12 months.

For the first nine months of last year the production was 527,373 tons, so that the increase this year is equal to 18 per cent. If the present rate of production is maintained the total production this year will exceed 1,250,000 tons.

Ninety per cent of the production has been exported, of which the United States took 97 per cent. The newspaper exports to Sept. 30 were 20 per cent over those for 1922, the increase in those to the United States having been 28 per cent.

### The Becker Failure

The failure of Becker & Co., the well known English pulp and paper firm, caused a flurry in the ranks of the Canadian industry, it being known that Sir Frederick Becker was interested in the Saguenay Pulp and Paper Company, which has a claim for \$1,000,000 against the Beckers, but it is said that by far the larger part of this is well secured. The Chicoutimi Pulp Company, which, through Beckers, secured large contracts for pulp from British paper mills, announces that it does not think that these will be affected by the failure.

The first mortgage shareholders of Clarke Brothers, Ltd., which operate at Bear River, N. S., have voted to accept the offer of Chicago and Milwaukee interests in the purchase of the company's properties. The first mortgage bondholders are to receive 20 per cent, second mortgage refunding bonds of a new company to be organized, equivalent to their holdings in Clarke Brothers, and in addition for each bond held, a \$50 share of 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock of the new company.

### Successful Hotel Enterprise

The report of the Mount Royal Hotel Company, which operates the great hotel of that name in Montreal, which covers operations from the time of opening on Dec. 22, 1922, to the end of September, shows excellent results. Out of earnings all operating expenses have been paid, the interest on \$4,000,000 of mortgage debentures has been met, the dividend on the preferred stock has been earned and there remains a surplus of \$12,000.

The Canadian General Electric Company, control of which has passed to the General Electric of Canada, reports the securing of orders aggregating \$1,000,000 during the last week. This business is from Quebec and Newfoundland.

A piece of financing that has attracted attention is the sale by the Canadian Pacific Railway in the United States of \$5,000,000 4 per cent coupon consolidated debenture stock, paying interest at 4 per cent. It was offered at 7 1/2%, yielding a little over 5 per cent, and the books were closed almost immediately after they had been formally opened.

## TELEPHONE CO.'S BOND OFFERING

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—J. P. Morgan & Co. announces that the subscription books for the \$100,000,000 American Telephone & Telegraph Company 20-year 5 1/2 per cent gold debenture bonds have been closed.

This new financing leaves the company still with an exceptionally strong capital structure. This is the first bond or note financing by the parent company of the Bell system in nearly five years, while in the meantime two large issues of stock have been sold to shareholders, beside stock sold to employees. Stock of the parent company outstanding has increased \$289,545,000 since the end of 1919.

Not only has shareholders' equity thus increased so greatly in this period but funded debt has decreased \$92,738,000 through sinking fund operations, conversions and maturity of \$50,000,000 notes last year. The present financing will not even increase the funded debt by the amount of this previous decrease, since \$40,000,000 of the proceeds of the current issue will be used to retire a like amount of notes maturing on Feb. 1.

While senior financing by subsidiary companies has partly met the gain in the amount of American Telephone stock outstanding the net result of the changes in capital structure of the Bell system during the last three years is an improvement.

## WHITINSVILLE MILLS SOLD

WHITINSVILLE, Mass., Nov. 5.—A notice posted in the Whitinsville Cotton Mills announces the sale of the building and 400 acres of land to the Whitinsville Machine Works, which will take possession on or before April 1, 1924. The disposition of the machinery, including 14,000 spindles and 900 looms, was not revealed. The mills, which produce satens and sheeting, have been in the Whitinsville family for more than 50 years.

## BANK OF GERMANY REPORT

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—The statement of the Bank of Germany as of Oct. 23 shows that notes in circulation increased 400,280,770,535,816,000 marks. Total gold holdings were placed at 467,025,000 marks.

## \$100,000,000 (Total Issue) American Telephone and Telegraph Company

### Twenty-Year Sinking Fund 5 1/2% Gold Debenture Bonds

Dated November 1, 1923 Due November 1, 1943

Issued under Indenture dated November 1, 1923, Bankers Trust Company, New York, Trustee

Interest payable May 1 and November 1 in New York or in Boston

Redeemable in whole or in part at the option of the Company at 110% and accrued interest on any interest date on or prior to May 1, 1941; thereafter at 100 and accrued interest.

A Sinking Fund of \$1,000,000 annually is to be set aside in semi-annual installments beginning May 1, 1924, such Fund to be used in purchasing Debentures of this issue if obtainable at not exceeding 105% and accrued interest; otherwise, to be used for capital expenditures.

Coupon Debentures in denominations of \$1,000, \$500 and \$100, registrable as to principal. Registered Debentures in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000. Coupon Debentures and registered Debentures, and the several denominations, interchangeable.

H. B. Thayer, Esq., President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, has summarized as follows his letter to us stating the particulars in regard to this issue:

**PURPOSE OF ISSUE** The proceeds of these Debentures are to be used to retire \$40,000,000 Five-Year 6% Notes, due February 1, 1924, and to provide the Bell Telephone System with funds for additions and betterments and for other capital expenditures. This is the first issue of long term obligations made by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company since 1916, and, in effect, replaces \$90,000,000 of short-term 6% notes (including \$50,000,000 of Three-Year Notes paid last year), thereby effecting a saving of \$450,000 annually in interest charges.

**EQUITY** Since the end of 1920, the relation between funded debt and capital stock of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company has changed materially owing to the large amount of capital stock issued. On December 31, 1920, the Company's funded debt aggregated \$317,425,000, or 42% of its total capital liabilities, while the capital stock aggregated \$442,825,400. After giving effect to the issuance of these Debentures and to the retirement of \$40,000,000 6% Notes due February 1, 1924, the funded debt will aggregate approximately \$280,000,000, or less than 28% of total capital liabilities, with capital stock (including installments) outstanding in the amount of over \$747,000,000. Thus funded debt, even after giving effect to this financing, will have decreased by \$37,000,000, whereas capital stock has increased by over \$300,000,000.

**EARNINGS** The net earnings of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company available for interest, its interest charges and net income during the past ten years have been as follows:

During this ten-year period, the Company's net earnings averaged more than 4 1/2 times interest charges, and in each one of these years they have been more than 3 1/2 times interest charges. For the year 1923, it is estimated that net earnings available for interest will be about \$95,000,000, or nearly seven times the annual interest charges on the Company's funded debt to be outstanding after these Debentures have been issued and the \$40,000,000 Notes due February 1, 1924, have been retired.

**DIVIDEND RECORD** Dividends on the capital stock of the Company and of its predecessor have been paid at the rate of at least \$7.50 per share in each of the past 42 years. For approximately 15 years, ended in 1921, the rate was \$3 per share annually, and since that year the dividend rate has been \$9 per share annually.

**PROVISIONS** In the Indenture under which these Debentures are to be issued, the Company will covenant that it will not mortgage any of its telephone lines or plant unless it shall secure these Debentures by stocks or bonds of its telephone operating companies, and that it will not pledge (with certain exceptions and limitations with respect to its outstanding Collateral Trust Bonds) any stocks or bonds of its telephone operating companies unless it shall either secure these Debentures as above stated, or ratify with any other obligations secured by such pledge. In either case, the Company shall keep so pledged stocks or bonds of a value which shall be equal at all times to 133 1/3% of the principal of the debt secured thereby. Any such collateral so to be pledged shall be similar in character to that required for the security of the Company's 30-Year Collateral Trust 5% Bonds of 1946. The provisions for valuation and substitution of stocks and bonds so pledged shall be similar to the corresponding provisions in respect of the collateral securing the above-mentioned 5% Bonds of 1946.

**ASSETS** The total assets of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company are carried on its books at more than \$1,235,000,000. Stocks and bonds of, and advances to, associated and affiliated companies, at valuations which are distinctly conservative, amount to more than \$980,000,000, less than \$250,000,000 of which are pledged. The Company's long distance telephone plant, including nearly 1,200,000 miles of toll wire, telephone instruments and real estate have a book cost of over \$164,000,000, and are free from lien.

THE ABOVE DEBENTURES ARE OFFERED FOR SUBSCRIPTION, SUBJECT TO ISSUE AS PLANNED AND APPROVAL OF LEGALITY BY COUNSEL, AT 98 1/2% AND INTEREST, TO YIELD 5 1/2%.

Subscription books will be opened at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., at 10 o'clock A.M., Monday, November 5, 1923. The right is reserved to reject any and all applications, and also, in any case, to award a smaller amount than applied for. The amount due on allotments will be payable at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., in New York funds, on November 15, 1923, against delivery of J. P. Morgan & Co. Interim Receipts, exchangeable for definitive Debentures when received from the Company.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company Five-Year 6% Notes, due February 1, 1924, with final coupon attached, will be accepted in payment of allotments on the date specified, at 1



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на	P. L.	154 $\frac{1}{2}$	153 $\frac{1}{2}$
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на	P. L.	151 $\frac{1}{2}$	141 $\frac{1}{2}$

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NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—"I am very optimistic regarding business conditions for the balance of the year and into the

ION, CALIF.—A rare opportunity to a good capable, responsible person a half interest in a business establishment; this shop is located in a

JAMIESON represents associates in all government department and Woodward Bldg., Washington.

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## ART NEWS AND COMMENT

On the Advantages  
of Having One's  
Portrait Painted

DOES any one read Hazlitt these days? There are two of his essays on The Pleasure of Painting that I would like to prescribe for a generation disposed to believe that art has to do only with "the subconscious life of nature and humanity"—a generation unmoved by the question as to whether the perfection of art consists in giving general appearances without individual details as Sir Joshua Reynolds taught, or in giving general appearances with individual details as Hazlitt concluded from his study of Rembrandt. He was convinced, as his contemporaries were, that a portrait should be, to begin with, an exact facsimile of the sitter. His story of the first he ever painted and his difficulties in painting it and the use of the experience was to him shows that older generations were under the impression, so curious and quaint to the young of today, that hard work was an essential preliminary to good painting, to painting that expressed anything with distinction.

I reread the two essays for my own good, after having my eyes confused by a visit to the exhibition of Modern German Art at the Anderson Galleries, and my ears deafened by the outcry over Dr. Van Dyke's book on Rembrandt, which, whether you agree with his conclusions or not, is the result of the serious study and careful investigation of years. I felt, and it may be conceit on my part, that if my eyes and ears were bewildered at the moment, my powers of judgment and appreciation could still take care of themselves. I have lived too long among artists and the things of art to go off at a tangent after the first sensation, or to follow the first impulse, or to accept without reflection the opinions of even so wise and sane and studious a critic as Dr. Van Dyke. Artists can surely be left to their art for guidance. They do not all agree on any one point, but at least they know and understand why they disagree. In all this turmoil, all this noise made by the advocates of "advances" and the tumultuous criticism of critics, it is the collector, I said to myself, who is the chief victim.

As a rule, the collector of works of art has all the enthusiasm he needs for his collecting, but not the time. Therefore he puts himself into the hands of those he thinks are reliable authorities. Often these reliable authorities can go on adding painting to painting, or bronze to bronze, with an easy conscience and no misgivings. But what is he to think when doubt is cast on the value, the authenticity of his treasures, or when the new authorities would throw on the rubbish heap works of artists, which have hitherto been honored as their masterpieces? It is perplexing, you must admit.

Indeed, the game of collecting was never such a difficult one to play as it now is and has been ever since Morelli sent critics off on the hunt for attributions. I often wonder why, in their perplexity, collectors do not seek the pleasure that so many collectors of the past added to what was in their time the undisturbed joy of collecting—the pleasure, that is, of having themselves painted. Hazlitt can assure them of the opportunity they will be giving to the portrait painter, and of his earnestness in profiting by it; his story can prove to them that there is no surer way of having their name handed down to posterity, however little else they may have done to attract the notice of any generation save their own.

If because of their position or accomplishment or distinction they are likely to be remembered, their portrait by a contemporary would insure their being also remembered as individuals with distinct personality. Philip IV of Spain, like many another monarch, would not be much more than a name had not Velázquez painted him. As it is, we know his fair, sullen face, with the Hapsburg jaw, as intimately as our next door neighbor's. And, but for Velázquez, would Charles I of England be as real to us? And what if Reynolds had not painted Dr. Johnson as a supplement to Boswell, if Mary Wollstonecraft had not sat to Ople? How vague would be our impressions of the great or gay men and women of the years gone by had there been no Holbein or Clouet, no Raphael or Titian, no Kneller or Lely, no Gainsborough or Raeburn?

It is more extraordinary when this same strong impression of individuality is given us of people whose names mean little or nothing more than the label on the portrait. The frontispiece to Dr. Van Dyke's book is Rembrandt's portrait of Jan Six, left to Rembrandt by Van Dyke without the shadow of suspicion. We know that Six was Burgomaster of Amsterdam and a collector, but it is the portrait—one of the great portraits of the world—that helps us to know him as a man of character, dignity, and fine appearance. In the same volume are reproductions of paintings mostly attributed to other masters, portraits of people of whom we have even less knowledge. But have any old women we have seen in the flesh more complete identity for us than the placid, serene, dictatorial Elizabeth Bas whose portrait, long considered one of the great Rembrandts of the Ryks Museum, was in the latter days of experts and attributions taken from Rembrandt and given to Bol and is now passed on by Dr. Van Dyke to Backer? Sometimes there is not so much as a name to the portrait, and yet the impression is as personal and

vivid. Probably nobody who has visited the principal galleries with interest and intelligence has not brought away the memory of a friend first met on canvas—a friend, though nameless and unknown in the world's Who's Who; or else of an enemy, with nothing save his face and his figure to make one certain of his enmity. Is Moroni's "Tailor" to be forgotten, or Titian's "Young Nobleman With a Glove," or Frans Hals' "Laughing Cavalier," simply because their names vanished from the labels as time went on?

There are portrait painters today who can give the collector the chance to live in this wonderful company of great or memorable men and women. He can be in no doubt of the genuineness of the portrait for which he sits, which he sees painted, which he watches through its every stage from the first stroke of the brush to the last. If he presumes or hesitates, his collection to a national or municipal gallery, his portrait will go with it, a record for the ages of what manner of man it was who cared enough for art to get together the collection and enough for his country or his town to make it so fine a gift. There may be selfishness in the desire to be remembered for one's self as well as for one's generosity. But it is a selfishness with which few will find fault. On the contrary, its absence is sometimes to be deplored.

Already Mr. Freer's mistake in not getting Whistler to paint him on a large important canvas has been pointed out, and the small unfinished disappointing sketch hung in the Freer Gallery only emphasizes the mistake. Freer's personality will be lost to the generations to come. And the irony of it is that Frederick Leyland, whose large full-length portrait is also in the gallery, and who had himself and his family painted and etched and drawn by Whistler, will for this reason retain his place among the great collectors of the nineteenth century though his collection has long since been scattered.

**Thornton Oakley's Illustrations**  
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31 (Special Correspondence).—The illustrator is the story teller of the art world. He perpetuates a sudden act, a romantic scene, or a moment of intense beauty. His work is studied for effect, and in no sense a jotting or a sketch. It is interesting, therefore, to note on the walls of the Art Alliance a series of illustrations which Thornton Oakley has brought back from his sojourn in the Pyrenees. As in many illustrations, these of lands and people lack the spontaneity of direct contact. There is about them a certain atmosphere of stiff formality.

Mr. Oakley has seen the Pyrenees with the eyes of an artist inured to black and white contrasts. Hills, valleys, forests, houses, men and

## Australian Art Shown in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Oct. 16

THE exhibition now open at Burlington House has been brought together so as to give a full representation of the best art—that is, painting—produced today in Australia. Time and again has it been said in these columns that art is an ambassador between nations, making for a fuller mutual understanding. Australian art is not known in England except for isolated specimens seen at the Royal Academy from time to time. Indeed, I have often deplored the fact that, though London may be considered in many ways the clearing house of the world, its inhabitants know next to nothing of the art of not only foreign nations, but of the dominions and colonies of the Empire. Australia, a young country without tradition, whose centers of activity are 1500 miles apart, is producing some surprisingly competent painting. Yet, passing through the galleries, the feeling is one of disappointment. A curious brown color scheme pervades most of the portraits, which obviously are influenced by one man, Max Meldrum. The landscape paintings can be summed up in the efforts of Heyesen, Gruener and Streeter. The trouble with all this is that there is nothing, or very little, that can be said to be expressive of Australia more than anywhere else, while most of the competence of the painting is lost on tedious, old-fashioned motives.

From this young country, at least, might have been expected a new form of expression, while as no doubt are its people. I have never been to Australia, but from what I have read of the country, I imagine vastly different contours and prospects to those in Sussex and Wales. Nature has conceived things on a grand scale, peculiar to the southern continent. Yet, this is not apparent to me through her landscape artists. Life, too, "down under" must be full of unusual incident to a European, full of interest and out of the rut of everyday experience here, yet Mr. George Lambert's "Weighing the Fleece" is the only one that attempts to disclose anything of the nature of the thousand and one activities peculiar to Australia.

I do not permit myself to grumble like this in these columns, as a rule, I think good seldom can be done by it. But it would be unjust not to be perfectly frank about so important an exhibition as this, in spite of Mr. Lionel

## As John Wright Sees the Dutch Canals



"Canal, Sluys, Holland," From Etching by John Wright

women in gay peasant attire, a goat herd, goats, a village, castle-crowned—all these provide material for elaboration. Yet one is conscious of an obvious design rather than of the grandeur of the Pyrenees. Each illustration presents a decorative pattern in which hills, men, animals, houses and trees play a conscious part. It is as if the artist had unpacked his memories in the quiet of his studio and there had reconstructed them with decorative precision.

There are times when one could wish for less detail. It is human to enjoy the exercise of one's own imagination, and when an artist leaves nothing unsaid, one is apt to feel a sense of frustration. Yet Thornton Oakley knows well how to fill a page. One must admire the scintillating quality of the details. In addition to the black and white illustrations, there are a series of costume studies in color and several sketches of white capped mountains with just a trace of green fertility.

Lindsay's foreword to the catalogue wherein he conveys, in no uncertain terms, that all's well with Australian painting. But Mr. Lionel Lindsay is the brother of Norman Lindsay, whose personality dominates the whole exhibition.

Wild, Rubenesque frenzy is the theme of his amazing, facile pen. In his drawings it is impossible to dissociate subject matter from technique, yet while the technique, that is the mere craftsmanship of it, overwhelms the observer, faulty drawing is apparent. Why was only this phase of Mr. Norman Lindsay's work shown? Why not the superb drawings, a few of which I know and admire him by? Why were no reflections of his lofty, poetic charm given to us? It was idle to attempt to shock us in London, and if that was not the intention, well, it is difficult to understand what was the motive.

But, now, enough! There are surely some good things to reward us for the searching. The first and foremost is the sympathetic and in some ways, very original work by Hugh Ramsay. It is a portrait of two girls, called "The Sisters," composed with freedom and painted with ease and forceful characterization, and commands, perhaps, more serious attention than any other picture in the gallery. Mr. Heyesen's water colors, too, are worth looking into. The warm, sunlight effects through trees and the reflected heat from the earth are presented with much conviction. Mr. Ellett Gruener charms most in his small landscapes, particularly with "Frosty Sunrise," a lovely thing that recalls some of the qualities of George Clausen. R. A. Mr. Hardy Wilson shows an original little water color, "Sunlit Hydrangeas," which supports my admiration for his drawings of colonial architecture seen at the Victoria and Albert Museum recently, and Albert Museum recently.

## The Raeburn Gallery

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Philadelphia, Pa.

Special Correspondence

JOHN WRIGHT, an English etcher, makes his bow to the American public in a comprehensive exhibition of his work at the Print Club. Unlike many of his contemporaries, he seeks more than the grace of composition or architectural grandeur. In fact, one forgets technique, the "how" of the art, in sheer enjoyment of the artist's imagination. For Wright's etchings possess a half-fanciful, half-real beauty—as if belief in fairies were not wholly confined to the memory of childhood.

Half poet, half dramatist, Wright weaves a tale about an actuality. Thus in "Ronda," one feels the dark chill of the rocky chasm, sinister, yawning, as if giant might spring from its depths at the lonely traveler by the abyss. And then, like a vision of hope, far above, a white viaduct spans the chasm where one may cross to the sunlit castle crowning the darkness. The etching, though based on reality, bears one on a magic carpet to imaginative heights.

Wright thus evokes an environment. In the woodland scenes, there is the lure of fauns and dryads, while in "Canal, Sluys, Holland," one senses the proximity of water sprites.

With a strange dual grasp of idea and technique, the etcher depicts the dry, brisk, air-filled grace of clouds and trees; the mossy opulence of shady ravines, or the liquid charm of a canal bank. To him, a tree by the water side acquires a different texture from the tree at the forest's edge. The one has absorbed moisture, the latter a dark, mossy luxuriance.

To Wright shadows are revelatory. He plays upon them as a musician might upon his instrument; they rise in light cadence, or they sound a deep, reverberating chord, as in "The Dark Pool." It is the atmosphere of the whole and not of the part. Thus, a village interests him in its entirety. Separate buildings are but suggestions. Their architecture is merely incidental. It is the contour of the mass which molds the impression. One feels that, were he to visit the little half-moon coast town, he would find it agreeably familiar. Wright is not an architectural draftsman, but an artist who sees more than the obvious.

Wright produces that which has stirred his imagination, not his technical curiosity. Eerie shadows, the buoyancy of sunlight, the resilience of moss, the cool, moist beauty of a stream—these are the threads with which the artist weaves his imagination-rousing tale.

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## New York Art Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—At the Anderson Galleries, P. Bryant Baker, an English sculptor not unknown in America, holds his first one-man show in New York. Among his subjects are many international celebrities, including royalty. A bust of King Edward VII, a reduction from the heroic one in Marlborough House, London, and a sketch model of the full length figure of the King at Huddersfield, give an air of distinction to the exhibition, which includes portraits of Theodore Roosevelt, His Excellency Sir Auckland Geddes, Hon. John H. Hammond, Chief Justice William H. Taft, Hon. Herbert Hoover, His Excellency George Harvey, General John J. Pershing, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, the young Earl of Shrewsbury, and Gen. Merrett W. Ireland.

Mr. Baker remains conservatively within the limits of restrained and judicious portraiture, stressing the literal in representation more than the interpretative. His style and sound technique serve him admirably in securing likenesses of his sitters.

Also at Anderson's are paintings by Agnes Richmond and Winthrop Turner, who recommend themselves for their sincere and unaffected search for pictorial truth. Mrs. Turner's portraits are outdoor affairs, where the multiple perplexities of light and color have been subordinated to the large sense of design and ample form that distinguishes her work.

Mr. Turner, concerned with the less intimate side of life, is no less honest in depicting the intrinsic charm of familiar objects, about the house—bottles, jars, tables, chairs—and the simple findings of the fields—weeds, sunnyc branches, milkweed stalks. There is no bravura here of brushmanship, just the record of pictorial delight in the beauty of everyday surroundings. In another gallery, and in another mood and manner are decorative and highly colored fantasies by a young Spanish artist, Cugat, known in Chicago art circles but making here a New York debut. It is in water color that he

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gives his life to his imaginative and conventionalized landscapes and figures, and while his work is but a step removed from the poster and magazine cover, there is something sufficiently individual to indicate a further separation. Quite as colorful are the embroideries on silk by a Dutch artist, Nita Homberg, who is likewise appearing before the New York public for the first time.

At the Kraushaar galleries are five water colorists. George Luks puts his somber, purpling impressions of a Pennsylvania mining town into the fluent washes and strokes that come from his always individual palette and make a series of pictures that are powerfully dramatic and boldly wrought. Gladys Beal shows eight studies of Rockport fishermen at their boats and nets, studies which are devoted to the movement and vigor of toiling figures and the patterning they make; against the severe white backgrounds, his designs are unusually effective. Maurice Prendergast has an equal number of his well-known and admired water-color abstractions displayed here. Reynolds Beal has something of the Homer way with fewer colors and simple areas of tone than his brother, although his general scheme is more highly colored than Homer's; his subject matter is boats and harbors and his use of water color is most creditable. William Zorach is the most modern and elusive of the group. His water colors have the charm of a hinting, fugitive manner of representation, where waterfalls, forest trunks, and streaking sunlight appear in fragmentary glimpses like the suggestions of natural beauties in descriptive music.

Howard Chandler Christy's dozen or more portraits now on exhibition at the Knoedler Galleries illustrate the artist in sudden shift from illustration to serious painting, with no intermediate period of probation or abandonment of previous proclivities for the light fantastic and sentimental.

The Ehrich Galleries have a group of "old masters" in their gallery of considerable interest. Constantine Skott of the Valley Farm where Willy Lott lived for four score years as neighbor and friend of the artist is a rare example of style and quality and comes from the collection of Mrs. Constable. From the collection of Zuloaga are two fine panels by Zurbaran, part of a set painted for a public building in Seville. Goya, Moro, Ribera, Cury, David, and Van Dyck are also represented. A large number of medals and miniatures by an English artist, May Mott-Smith, make an interesting exhibition in another room; Joseph Conrad, Lord Robert Cecil, John Barrymore, Mme. Galli-Curci, Hamlin Garland and many other notables are admirably characterized in Mrs. Smith's small dimension plaques.

The Wildenstein Galleries are given over to the paintings of Louis Boulle, a young Parisian artist, whose talent somehow survives an unpleasantly suave technique and a monotonous green tonality; there is something of the atmospheric charm of Carrière and Le Sidaner in his work.

The Milch Galleries have, as their second offering of the season a group of paintings and sculpture by Matilda Browne, the paintings pleasingly recollective of old gardens in warm sunlight and the sculpture of the small animals that enliven the New England farmyard. Particularly in the bronzes is seen a lively sense of form and an appreciation of movement.

R. F.

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Lorado Taft on the  
Art of Praxiteles

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—"Years rolled on, as they have a way of doing, after the days of the Acropolis and the Parthenon," began Lorado Taft, approaching "Praxiteles and His Contemporaries," in Fullerton Hall on Oct. 26. Jealousy had brought an end to the great age of Athens. Pericles was gone and Phidias was in prison. War threw down the walls of the temples. All that the world knows of these years is from reconstructed fragments and the discoveries of archaeologists. The Erechtheum and its Caryatids is a memory. In the age of 438-400 B. C. appeared two startling figures—Praxiteles, a sculptor of beauty; sunshine and grace, and Scopas, tragic and somber, of whose work not one piece remains.

Recalling the disasters of the centuries following the creative golden age of Pericles and Phidias, said Mr. Taft, "War wipes of the slate. Of all the masterpieces, not more than 12 remain. Of these, but three or four are really great. We know them through Roman copies, and are thankful to the Romans, who loved sculpture so well that in devotion to its beauty, made many copies. All that remains of the Athens of the Parthenon is a statue 42 feet high. Glowing in color and in richness, a great poem or song of the genius of Phidias, nothing remains but a copy by someone unknown."

The archaeologists continued their excavations. History has reason to be grateful to them. Fragments were picked up and restored and among the restorations is the Lemnian Athena by an architect of the Parthenon. The transitional period continued many years opening up new fashions in sculpture—"the era of bowed heads." Scopas, the contemporary of Praxiteles decorated a temple in Arcadia. His heads, with deep set eyes, gave a new type to sculptured figures. Athens was deserted, but here and there on the Peloponnesus great temples arose. Praxiteles executed works in Chidus, in Olympia and Mantinea. The Hermes is known only by the Farnese copy. His was the Satyr known as the "Marble Faun" and his the Aphrodite of Chidus, a portrait of Phryne. Pausanias the traveler relates that he saw a Hermes. It was thrown from its base and buried many years. The fragments to be recognized by the archaeologist. But enough remains to lead us to believe that Praxiteles' part in Greek sculpture was to humanize his art. The Romans continued their copying, and so we have the Niobe, exquisite in workmanship, and the ichoreographic monument of Isocrates. In all these years Praxiteles remains to us the ideal of serenity and repose, of sweetness and light.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Georgian or Victorian?

THE savor of reproach which hung about the word "Victorian" ten or twenty years ago is not so often present today, though one still hears it frequently enough. It is now employed chiefly by people who have never taken the trouble to examine its origin and meaning, and who wish to intimate that they have achieved twentieth century freedom in manners or morals. For them "Victorian" connotes prudery, sentimentalism, smugness or simple bad taste.

It seems to be generally true that each age is particularly critical of the age just preceding. Early Victorian critics objected to the poetry of Tennyson because he seemed to carry on the tradition of Shelley and Keats; Coleridge and Wordsworth disliked Pope and the age of Queen Anne; and the critics of the eighteenth century looked upon the seventeenth as unpolished and even barbarous. Twentieth century poets and critics have objected to Tennyson on the contrary ground that he seemed to them an epitome of everything Victorian; and for a time this feeling against him was so strong as now to seem extravagant.

Mr. Frederic Harrison, as a staunch but enlightened Victorian, in a pleasant little essay entitled "The Victorian Type," protested against this indiscriminate throwing about of a word. "There is not," said he, "there never was, any Victorian type, as having a common character of its own, either in literature or in art, in habits or in manners. . . . The view that the Victorian type was conventional or dull, and that the new Georgian type is so spiritual, strikes us veterans as a droll bit of conceit. . . . Young persons imagine vain things about 'Early Victorian' dress, manners, habits, and tastes—such as heavy horsehair settles, 'anti-macassars,' mahogany tables and side-boards, panatons and poptop trousers, and stuck-up collars, shirt frills, formal compliments and solemn toasts, dinners at five p. m., and 'roust' with lemonade at nine p. m. I can assure them that they picked up all this from their Dickens and Thackeray and other novelists, who were really describing the manners of the Regency time. Thus, the gay youth of today draw their ideas about their grandfathers from 'Bos' and 'Phiz,' who were attributing to 1840 what belonged, if to any year, to 1820."

The point Mr. Harrison was making is that much which we have called Early-Victorian was really Georgian, in the sense in which Thackeray used the term in his lectures on the four Georges. It bore the stamp of the reigns of George III and George IV, especially the latter, when popular taste in England, and in America, reached its lowest ebb. Standards of taste are set by the wealthy and educated, and their influence spreads

slowly. It is no wonder, then, if the standards set by the court of George IV, both as Regent and King, lingered on among the masses long after Victoria's accession; but this fact, says Mr. Harrison, ought not to deceive us into ascribing to Victoria's influence manners or customs for which she and her court were not responsible. From the very beginning of her reign an improvement in morals, manners, and taste became perceptible, and continued throughout her reign with such bewildering changes that Mr. Harrison is scarcely exaggerating when he says that "there never was any definite Victorian era at all." In this view he is borne out, at least vaguely, by Mr. Lytton Strachey.

It is really astonishing that the most glorious period of English furniture could be followed so closely by the worst; that the achievements of the Chippendale, Sheraton, and Heppelwhite schools could so soon make way for the ugliness of the Regency; but it is no less remarkable that during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, when Coleridge, Wordsworth, Shelley, Keats, Byron, Hunt, Lamb, Hood, Hazlitt, Peacock, and De Quincey were contributing to one of the finest literary periods, the general run of people were seeing the poorest plays (though the finest actors), furnishing their houses with the ugliest furniture, admiring the feeblest pictures, and buying in astonishing numbers gift books and annuals which, in binding, illustration, and literary contents, represented everything which the adjective Early Victorian is supposed to mean.

The annuals may well be taken as representative of the taste of the Regency. Today they are much sought after by collectors, and Mr. Faxon has compiled an elaborate and admirable bibliography of them, English and American. Originating about 1820, and modeled at first upon the ever-popular German album, annual, or "taschenbuch" (pocketbook), they developed within a year or two a character of their own and, by 1835, had become a fad. Mr. Faxon says that at the height of their popularity, fifty or sixty were published in a single year, and that the sales of some numbered many thousands.

Nothing more "Victorian" could be imagined, but, since Victoria did not begin her reign until 1837 and was even then a mere girl, it seems only fair to call the annuals Georgian or Regency products.

One does not have to be very old to remember belated examples of the type. In my own home library there was a copy of the "Floral Keepsake" with thirty engravings elegantly copied from Nature, and one or two other books of the sort, whose titles I cannot recall. The "Keepsake" was published in New York about 1850 (for the fad was somewhat belated in America), and it was fairly representative of its class. It consisted of highly colored and very stiff delineations of flowers, with gushing descriptions of them, dotted, of course, with quotations from the poets. But not all the annuals were so good. Many of them contained steel engravings of Maiden Innocence, Parental Care, Infantile Piety, or of scenes from the poets, or of rural landscapes, accompanied by stories, poems, moral essays, and gentle musings, and bound in heavy crushed and tooled leather, or in silk or satin. Inside the front cover was always a presentation plate for the book. They were issued at Christmas to serve as gift books. Someone has said that there was a curious class of books which no one intended to read, but to give to some one else to read; and Professor Lounsbury, who has an entertaining essay about them in his "Tennyson: His Life and Times," adds that, though many famous authors contributed to them, they seem always to have contributed their weakest efforts. The annuals, nevertheless, are a fascinating study to anyone who realizes that the worst literature of an age may at times be as significant as the best. R. M. G.

## Plant Courage

Down here nearest the soil, shining with melted frost, are the small plants which cherish the tradition of bloom, until it can be handed on to the green shoots of spring.

Here is supreme courage in tiny scope. . . . The darling of maple trees, three inches high, still holds up crisply its two tiny leaves, as exquisite and crimson as any that were on the tall trees. All bright leaves on topmost twigs were shaken days ago. This infant thing, caught close to the breast of the earth, is still rosy.

Obscure tones of mauve, of cinnamon, of faded scarlet, of fawn, of russet and rust and flame, have been put here by the sharp pencil of the frost, on these snippets of plants—colors which never appeared in their proper periods of blooming. Orange, bright as the fruit, lies on a leaflet of mouse-ear size. Chickweed, with its minute flowers, preserves that fresh green which has been long gone from the larger landscape. A fingerling spray of goldenrod blooms is a rare salvage. The devil's-paintbrush, with its bricky pigment, is here, there, and everywhere. Like its master, though the handle is short now. A bluet, the only forget-me-not of these fields, a cinerous have come up in the face of the snow. A bit of catnip and an inch-high tree of pennyroyal—how extra-pungent their flavor rises now! I discover a couple of shabby red clovers, a glossy wild-rose haw, a rosette of woody mullein, a bronzed dewberry bramble. . . .

All round the warm flat stone I lean to discover the circles of charm that rings it. A bit of self-heal and a small saxifrage are bedfellows in a crack of the rock. You want to hover over them, to cuddle them in your hands. There is the feeling that you may help them now, for whom, before, sun and rain and breeze were sufficient. They were ready for this fragment of a season; their obscurity

has come to distinction. One day their faith shall be justified.

Alive with interest, we go down into the moist hollow where violets once bloomed—and bloom again! Two, no, three. Their color is deep, a dye of their very heart's best, and their chins are lifted a little, saucily. This is meekness, driven finally to rebellion.

Royal purple calls for gold to lighten it, and behold, up against the earth, the gold shield of the dandelion. Oh, this bravery of retreat! In summer he reaches and reaches above the grasses. Now he has gone back, step by driven step. . . . But ever

## In the High Pyrenees

THIS is the Pyrenees, and here is the borderland between France and Spain. There might be, and perhaps there is, a book written with nothing but the history of such strips of country between tower and cover; for borderlands have always been distinguished for liveliness. Hence the forts, the castles, and the walls, and other things that are going out of fashion.

Here in the country of the Pyrenees it is a peaceful borderland, and the three great fortresses on the heights,

half of the grass shelters of an earlier day.

This was the village of Halawa, a place of the old island life of the monarchical days. And down the devious path I rode, every turn adding to my delight. My approach had been noted below, for there at the bend of the road my horse and I had stood forth in clear allouette against the unfeigned southern sky. So that, as I came among the houses, children and elders alike gathered about me, eager and curious, but never assertive. I saw, too, that I was welcome, as kindly "alohas" were spoken. And then the



Bun, Val d'Azun, Hautes Pyrenees

breast-forward has he gone, to the wall, and still holds his golden shield shining against the enemy. And on every sunny day he will be bright, until spring shall bid him lengthen his cords.

"Then thou, too," Warrior of the Gleaming Armor, "shalt return in honor, since in the battle thou hast kept thy shield."—Contributors' Club, The Atlantic Monthly.

## On Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We should be on the road ere this. Drinking the morn with eager mouth.

We are belated, robbed of bliss. That hangs like fruit upon the South.

The summer day, with hours of gold. Has spent some, and we have not shared. Sleep must find us miserably old; Noon must not find us unprepared.

Surprise, and dew, and seawind kiss. These are delights that will not keep. We should be on the road ere this; The god of gypsies is not sleep!

Richard Church.

## Earliest Americans

Between Florida and Cuba and again between the western tip of Cuba and the eastern tip of the Peninsula of Yucatan is only about a hundred miles of open water, nothing to daunt many a stout cruising yacht of the sort that dawdles out the winter off Florida beaches. That east coast of Yucatan and the turtle-inhabited islands fringing it are dotted with the white-walled remains of what one of the Spanish discoverers described as "large villages" . . . which "contained a great number of stone houses, with high towers." Gem of all the known relics left on that east coast by the wonderful builders who were whirled into mysterious stands "Tuloom," which, as Stephens said, "rises on the brink of a high, broken precipitous cliff, commanding a magnificent ocean view, and a picturesque line of coast, being itself visible from a great distance at sea."

Within half a day's walk of that shore there may be any number of ruins whose discovery would enrich all science, all art. Yet since Grijalva maneuvered his clumsy, grizzled vessels along that palm-green coast in 1518, even conspicuous Tuloom itself has been visited by only a few wanderers blown out of their track and by half a dozen American explorers. Surely it cannot be long before the attention of intrepid American mariners of the type which made famous the Spray, the Typhoon, the Sea Bird, and the Diablos will turn to fascinating possibilities of combining cruising with exploration. The last great riddle of archaeology is beckoning to them, for it is more easily approached by water than by land.

Coasting southward from Tuloom, such navigators will find bay after bay, and then river after river, all leading into territory covered with remains of the highest civilization an indigenous American race has ever produced. Many archaeological sites in the Mexican Territory of Quintana Roo, in British Honduras, in Guatemala, and in Honduras may be reached or very closely approached by water. The southernmost of this area was the cradle of the Maya civilization. The cities of Tikal and Quirigua in Guatemala and Copan in Honduras belonged to that early efflorescence of culture, which began roughly about 160 A. D., although one date of 80 B. C. has been found. Of course it must have taken years of writing and their knowledge of astronomy, so there is ground for believing that they had reached a fairly high degree of civilization many centuries B. C.—Gregory Mason, in The Century.

## In Unfamiliar Hawaii

Our little steamer had anchored in a tranquil bay, whose dark waters reflected a million stars from a velvety, tropic sky. As I came on deck, after a few hours' rest, I heard the clank of oars alongside, the murmur of soft voices; and at a distance across the bay the uplift of a song in a strange, but mellifluous tongue. Farther shoreward a few lights twinkled, and from somewhere beyond a long "hal-loo-o-o" came rolling out to us.

A bulky figure emerged from the deck shadows. It was the captain. "Kaunakakai Bay," he told me softly. "He was a native, and the gentleness of the island tongue was in his voice. 'It is here that you go ashore,' he explained. 'In the boat which is now ready. At the wharf waits a paka (Chinese servant) from the ranch, with a horse which you shall ride there.'"

We seemed suspended in mid-air, as we crossed the intervening mile of black water to the little wharf. So gently we moved along without sound or apparent effort, lulled by the soft singing voices of the Hawaiian oarsmen, that I was scarce able to persuade myself it was not the continuation of a dream of an island fairyland, which had occupied my brief nap of the earlier evening since leaving Honolulu. How wonderfully the starry heavens found their reflections beneath us; how close they seemed! And how one started when the flaming light of a great meteor burst over us, to fade ere one could mark its flight!

The servant and the horse were at the wharf. And presently I found the ranchman expectant and with a cordial greeting, reinforced by an embarrassing platitude of refreshment. And then, yet deeper in my pleasant fancy of an island fairyland, I resumed my interrupted rest in a soft couch on a broad veranda, mosquito netting so solicitously arranged about me, and in a stillness broken only by the call of some tropical night-bird deep in the forest.

Next morning after a leisurely breakfast the horse was ready once more, and I mounted to resume my journey across Molokai to the little native village, far-set from the world of men and their activity, and to which I would, perhaps, be the first tourist to penetrate. My way led first along the beach, with its white shingle, and delicate line of silvery surf. Then into the mountains, up a steep and winding pathway, I penetrated, presently traversing a way not unlike that along the cliffs of the North Devonshire coast. And, well into the mountains, to gaze down into a little valley, upon a picture that fulfilled to the last detail my fairy vision.

The valley opened to the flashing sea, and narrowed to an apex landward, down which tumbled a wonderful cascade into an emerald pool, its outlet a little stream which picked a fastidious way out to the ocean. And on this side the stream, directly beneath my feet, lay a little village, half composed of stone houses and

school-teacher native Hawaiian, but well educated in the schools of Honolulu, came and gave me greeting.

Many days I remained in the little valley village, nor left without a pang of regret. In the afternoons we wandered along mountain trails, picking bread-fruit and coconuts and papayas even until the short tropical twilight had fled. And at nightfall the girls and boys gathered before the school-teacher's frame house to sing for me. Nor was it the rill-fall of a roof-garden and cabaret that came sweetly from their lips, but the softly-murmured melodies of bygone days. And they have lived in my dreams until I know they have established themselves there. This was the genuine Hawaii that I had found, far from the tourists' ken. The spell of the tropics were least about me there, never entirely to be shaken. How it holds my fancy yet, the plaintive appeal of it, the alluring romance, the love and the warmth and the color! Hawaii, fairy dreamland! Such another the world cannot reveal!

## Shakespeare at Grammar School

The curriculum through which he was put by his Stratford masters is reasonably well known to us, for village grammar schools in this respect differed very little. "The usual way to begin with a child," says Hoole, "when he is first brought to school is to teach him to know his letters in the horn-book." This curious implement of education consisted of a single sheet of paper placed on a small wooden board, and protected by a thin sheet of transparent horn. The printed matter usually consisted of the sign of the cross (to promote piety), followed by the alphabet first in small letters, then in capital letters; next the five vowels; next the simplest syllables; and finally (to end with piety), the Lord's Prayer. There was a handle by which to grasp the "book," often pierced with a hole through which a cord was run, enabling the pupil to hang it about his neck or tie it at his girdle. Shakespeare's acquaintance with the horn-book is well attested in his plays, notably in "Love's Labour's Lost."

From the mysteries of the horn-book, the scholar proceeded to the A B C, with the catechism. . . . Shakespeare's familiarity with the contents of the primer is revealed in "King John" (I. i, 195 ff.):

"I shall beseech you,"—that is Question, now;  
And then comes Answer like an  
"O, sir," says Answer, "at your best command;  
At your employment; at your service, sir."

And he may possibly be echoing an actual experience when in "The Two Gentlemen of Verona" (II. i, 23) he describes the forlorn lover as sighing "like a school boy that had lost his A B C."

At the same time he was taught to write by the use of a copy-book: "Fair as a text B in a copy-book," exclaims Katharine in "Love's Labour's Lost." The style of writing employed in the Stratford school was what is now called the old English script, resembling in some respects German script. It differed in many ways from the Italian character which was then being gradually introduced into England, and which has since completely supplanted the older style. It is important to bear this difference in mind, for persons are apt to assume that because the signatures of Shakespeare are hard for them to read he must have written an illiterate hand. Quite the contrary is the case. The distinguished paleographer, Sir Edward Maunde Thompson, declares that

## Plenty of Time!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO BE "in a hurry," as common phraseology puts it, or to be "short of time," is met with as an everyday condition. Looking at it from the viewpoint of supposititious human causation, we see it as being brought about by the pushing and crowding of events in the daily life, by the countless demands and perplexities of what mankind calls civilization. Our city life, with its bustling stores and streets, is outwardly an expression of hurry. We must look straight at this chronic belief in shortage of time, recognizing its thieving propensities, and wily methods of deceiving mankind; for it must be apparent that it is one of the most successful deceivers in our modern daily life.

Why do we believe we are "short of time"? Why do we believe we have to hurry to our places of business in the morning; charge violently from one piece of work to another all day; snatch a mouthful of luncheon at noon; and then hurry home again at night, probably too tired to think normally, or to realize truly what life really is or of what it should consist? One reason for all this erroneous activity is that we think we have a great deal to do. We think the day has hardly hours enough in which to accomplish all that we have to accomplish in it. And so we hope by pushing, rushing, and crowding to come somewhere near to doing what we know ought to be done.

Viewing this condition in the light of Christian Science, we are moved to a sense of pity for mortals. Like Job, we would fain cry out, "Oh that I knew where I might find him! that I might come even to his seat!" But in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 264) Mrs. Eddy says, "Matter disappears under the microscope of Spirit; and so, under the microscope of spiritual understanding, with the thought which knows what God is and what man is as His true image and likeness, we can know that suffering mortals can be helped and healed; can be taught the true sense of sonship; can learn of man's birthright, of man's God-given dominion and kingdom—the

kingdom of peace, plenty, and prosperity.

In the life of Jesus the Christ there is shown a perfect example of the right thought of time, an example so clear and strong that if taken into the understanding it would heal the false belief of being pressed for time, of being in a hurry. In John's gospel we may read the story of Jesus raising Lazarus from the dead. As he was absent when Lazarus was sick, the two sisters, Mary and Martha, sent for him, saying, "Lord, behold, he whom thou lovest is sick." But, as we are told, Jesus "abode two days still in the same place where he was." A wonderful example! This, eloquent as to the Master's understanding of the truth of being! The great Exemplar did not go in haste to his friend who was sick. And yet we know that Jesus, who loved as no one ever loved before, could not be lacking in affection for his friend; could not fail to know his need; could not for an instant be wanting in the compassion which his whole life exemplified. Why, then, did he abide "two days"? Because he knew that God's work, the work of eternal and ever present good, was eternally done. He knew the truth of being; and in knowing it, he knew there was no need to make haste.

Mankind today must learn the great lesson, that the work to be done is to know God and man aright, to know that God's work is done. As we realize this great spiritual fact, our work will begin to run more smoothly; the false sense of pressure will lessen; we shall find help coming to us more readily—our daily supplies coming from heaven; and gradually, as the human sense of things gives way to divine truth, our way will become clearer, our feet will stand more firmly and more securely in the paths of Truth, and we shall find more and more of harmony daily. We shall find ourselves moving steadily toward that perfection told of in Ephesians: "Till we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ."

## The Same Old World

Ah, World of ours, are you so gray  
And weary, World, of spinning.  
That you repeat the tales to-day  
You told at the beginning?  
For lo! the same old myths that made  
The early "stage successes"  
Still "hold the boards" and still are  
played  
—Austin Dobson.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1923

## EDITORIALS

"AFTER all," says that not too subtle nationalist, Benito Mussolini, "there is a hierarchy among nations."

### Poincaré and the Geneva Zones

By this he means that nations are not all of the same rank, implying that the big powers have certain rights not vouchsafed to the little ones. Concretely applied, this doctrine would serve to justify his recent dealings with Greece. Before giving up Corfu, he assured himself of being paid the 50,000,000 lire deposited by Greece as a guarantee for a judgment by the Hague Court. The court was never consulted and the proposed evidence never published.

Does that older and more discreet and perhaps more sophisticated statesman, Raymond Poincaré, subscribe to this theory? Throughout the Corfu affair he gave Mussolini his support, and now he has set Nov. 10 as the date on which he will suppress the old free trade zones about the city of Geneva. The fact that the Swiss people in a solemn referendum have rejected the 1921 convention by which this was to be done will not deter him. France is a big power; Switzerland a little one. "The economic frontiers of France must coincide with the political ones," is his formula.

Of course, M. Poincaré is not the man to take any such step without legal justification. For everything he does he can always cite a paragraph in a law or a treaty. As a lawyer he ranks very high. It is in his interpretation of the law that he shows his nationalistic slant. When such an eminent authority as Lord Curzon questioned the legality of the Ruhr occupation, M. Poincaré was there with written texts to refute him. Furthermore, he could show that former British governments had previously contemplated similar action. In a legal controversy he is not easily upset.

In the present instance his argumentation is as follows: By paragraph 435, the Treaty of Versailles, that Magna Charta of this day's Europe, permits France to abolish the zones after direct agreement with Switzerland. Established in 1815 by the Holy Alliance after the fall of Napoleon, they no longer correspond to actual conditions, the Treaty says. Geneva, which was taken away from France, then needed those zones for its food supply. Modern means of transportation have changed that. After direct consultation with Switzerland an agreement was drawn up in 1921, subject to ratification by the two nations. Last spring the French Parliament gave its approval at the same time as it voted to suppress the larger free trade zone of Upper Savoy, in which Switzerland had no treaty rights. But in Switzerland a law had been passed making foreign treaties subject to popular referendum, and by a large majority the Swiss voters rejected the proposed convention.

The next logical step would have been the negotiation of a new treaty, but M. Poincaré here makes the point, and it is a debatable one, that when the original convention was drawn up there was no Swiss law making it subject to a popular referendum, after ratification by the Federal Assembly. The Swiss reply is that the law was passed in time to make the treaty subject to a referendum, and that no foreign power has the right to prescribe how the federated Republic shall pass upon such matters. The people's voice is the court of last resort.

This seems a clear case for arbitration by the International Court, both states being members of the League. Switzerland has proposed any form of arbitration France may choose, but on Oct. 10 M. Poincaré announced that on Nov. 10 the French customs guards would be advanced to the political border. The Swiss could take the treaty, which gave them certain compensations, or leave it. Would he dare treat another big power, say Great Britain or the United States, or even Italy, in the same way? Perhaps the better French public opinion may yet force him to desist.

BEFORE returning to England after a somewhat extended visit in the United States, Mr. Philip Kerr

### Interpreting Main Street

was quoted in an interview as saying: "I have at least discovered one thing: it is Main Street public sentiment that in the long run governs in America." A similar recognition of the part played in American affairs by the opinion of the people of the small cities, towns, villages, and rural regions was made some time ago by Ambassador Geddes. Visitors from abroad who base their views of America upon the newspapers of the great eastern cities, or of such residents of those cities as they may chance to meet, are as much mistaken as would be one who supposed that the Londoner necessarily expressed the prevailing British sentiment.

One of the great agencies through which Main Street opinion is formed and utilized for the furtherance of public policies will demonstrate at its fifty-seventh annual session, to be held in Pittsburgh, Pa., for the ten days, Nov. 14-23, the methods by which the widely scattered farmers of the United States manage to achieve a certain solidarity upon matters in which they are concerned. This is that peculiarly American institution, the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, an organization of practical working farmers founded nearly sixty years ago. The unit of this order is the group of farmers, men and women, in each rural community, where weekly or fortnightly meetings are held, often in grange halls, built by the members. County granges, state granges, and the National Grange are composed of delegates or representatives selected by democratic methods of voting by the members of the subordinate bodies.

The Grange is in no sense a political organization, but it has exercised a very great influence upon state and national legislation. It was the Grange that more than forty years ago initiated the movement for railway

regulation that resulted in the creation of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and it was chiefly instrumental in securing the enactment of the parcel post law and the postal savings act. The granges have always led in the fight for good roads, and it was mainly through their efforts that the federal appropriations in aid of road improvement, amounting to several hundred millions of dollars, were made by the Congress. Pledged in its earlier days to the cause of temperance, the Grange has been a most important factor in bringing about, first, state prohibition, and, finally, the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment. When the organized farmers of thirty-three states reaffirm their unqualified indorsement of national prohibition, there will be little question as to where Main Street stands in the issue of strict enforcement of the Volstead Act.

THERE is just the faintest flavor of romance and adventure in the clause so ingeniously made a part of the courteous concession made by Great Britain in response to the friendly representations by the United States that the rights of the latter to enforce restrictions against rumrunners be agreed to and defined. "An hour's sail from shore" is suggestive of a pleasant cruise, rather than of hasty and determined pursuit. Thus flexibly defining the right of seizure and search against vessels suspected of an intention to violate the law, the British Government, while avoiding what might be a confusing precedent if it were to agree to a surrender of the traditional theory limiting territorial waters, has virtually consented that American revenue and enforcement officers shall henceforth be unhampered in the reasonable performance of their duties.

London advices make it plain that it is the desire of Great Britain that it be made affirmatively to appear that the people of that country are not in partnership or in sympathy with those who conspire with American law-breakers to defeat the will of the American people. There could hardly be a more friendly overture by a friendly nation. It need hardly be said that there will be no intentional abuse of the privilege accorded, though the limits of "an hour's sail from shore" are not definitely fixed. Modern appliances have made necessary the rearrangement of goal posts and buoys marking the distances attainable in an hour by high-powered ocean craft. And if it should sometime be reasonably decided that hydroplanes and hydro-aeroplanes are, although possibly amphibious, actually water craft, the hour's sail may stretch to the former limits of a day's journey under steam power. In such a contingency the ambitious master of even the fastest rum ship would probably decide that he might far better remain at home than to be met, when only well out at sea, by an American patrol cruising about only an hour's sail from shore.

But no such exaggerated construction of the agreement will be attempted, it is safe to say. The blow has already been struck which will make impossible in the future a continuance of the illicit traffic which has been carried on because of the absurd fiction that there could be no violation of the antiquated three-mile rule. Great Britain and the progressive representatives of the British provinces have generously committed themselves to a policy which, aggressively pursued, will have the effect of shutting off what is claimed to be the chief source of contraband liquors in the United States. The limiting circle is wide enough, and flexible enough, to make the way of the transgressing rumrunners and their bootlegging confederates extremely hard.

THE encouraging assurance has been gained by educators particularly interested in aiding the Negroes in the southern sections of the

### Products of the Negro Schools

United States to advance their social and industrial status, that the experiences of those members of that race who have been properly directed and trained indicate quite clearly the line of endeavor to be followed in the immediate future. It may be said in behalf of the educated American Negro that he seldom, if ever, lapses from the estate he has once attained through rightly directed training and teaching. The American Indian, taught the language and customs of the whites, not infrequently reverts to the life and environment which he was supposed to have abandoned. Not so the Negro. The call of tradition falls unheeded upon his ears. There is little of romance and beauty in his past. He looks forward, rather than backward, ready and anxious to forget the trials his forbears endured in the wilderness.

But the experience gained has taught also the wisdom of adapting the education of the Negro to his needs. It is true of the black man, as well as of the white, that he benefits most by training and educating him along lines which he is best adapted to follow. A few Negroes, to be sure, have risen far above the level of their race. But they are exceptions, and in formulating any plan designed to advance the welfare of the race as a whole it should not be forgotten that the need is not that a few should profit, but that the whole mass be made self-reliant, competent, and happy.

A splendid beginning along the right line has already been made. Schools established in the south by southerners, both by and for the benefit of the Negroes, have wisely been adapted to the teaching of manual trades, agriculture, and kindred branches, together with the rudiments of an English education. It has been shown to the satisfaction of all concerned that the best products of these schools are the men and women who have been made helpful to themselves and those of their own race who desire to be taught and guided along the right line.

The Negro, too, is fast approaching the point where he will realize that his problems must eventually be solved by himself. No one can emancipate him from the slavery of ignorance and superstition. His white friends

and neighbors may help him, as they are now doing, and as they have done in the past, but they cannot make his decisions for him. To the Negro of today who looks forward and feels that the road is too long and too steep to be traveled should be recalled the plight of his forbears, who endured physical and industrial bondage, and who lived without hope. To the Negro of the present this is a day of opportunity. He should be encouraged by the progress made, and because of that visible advance, intellectually and morally, he should be willing to do today the pleasant tasks which are his.

WHEN the native artist cries out against the foreign artist who invades his country, it begins to look as if something was wrong with art at home. It is a sign of weakness, not strength, when artists shrink from competition. By opening, not shutting, her door to the artists of all nations, modern France for years has held her position as the art center of the world. This cry has lately been heard from the managing secretary of the League of American Artists. We hope he speaks for himself and not for the members of his association. For artists should be more liberal.

If the American artist "is the equal, if not the superior, of the foreign artist," then he has nothing to fear. If "America is marching on to an artistic renaissance which will carry the Nation to a great cultural height," then an occasional rival from abroad painting a few portraits of women, an achievement which seems to be his chief offense, and carrying away some thousands of American dollars, is not so formidable an enemy that he can stay the triumphal march. And surely, if the foreigner is so inferior, the first step to be taken is to convince the American woman that her beauty is too subtle for him to understand without years of study. To keep him out of the country would be of small avail. The American woman has often been known to turn her back on American portrait painters and to cross the Atlantic to sit to a man with a bigger name in Paris or London. Nor should it be forgotten that if foreign artists have made off with many American dollars, so have American artists added many English pounds to their bank accounts.

It is misleading to urge protection for art as if it were dry goods. Art knows no nationality, no frontiers, and should be—though it is not always—free of customs and duties. In the great past a country deemed it an honor, not an encroachment, to be visited by artists from other lands. If English artists of old had shared the views of the secretary of the American League, Holbein's wonderful series of portraits of English men and women would not now be the chief treasure of Windsor Castle. Van Dyck would not have made Charles I and Henrietta Maria more real to us than all the histories ever written of the Stuarts. Spain was eager to welcome Rubens, Dürer was not turned out of Venice. And America has never yet suffered such an invasion as France under Francis I, who, so long as he got the work he wanted from Cellini and the other Italian artists who helped to decorate his palaces, did not in the least mind how much French gold went back with them to Italy. The fewer are the restrictions put upon art, the better. Besides, many things might still be done to smooth the path of the American artist, before adding to the already impossible task of the officials at Ellis Island.

## Editorial Notes

ALTHOUGH the average auctioneer depends a good deal for his success on his ability to keep his audience in good humor, it is not often that such an excellent opportunity is offered to one for obtaining a few moments of genuine, hearty laughter, as occurred during the sale of the Nolen collection of eighteenth century furniture and art in New York. This was when the bit of native philosophy which had been painted by a wag on the narrow door of a quaint old grandfather clock was read. It ran: "I am old and worn as my face appears, for I've walked on time for a hundred years. Many have fallen since I begun, many will fall ere my course is run. I have buried the world with its joys and fears, in my long, lone march of one hundred years." The author of those lines must have been looking forward to the time when the clock would be knocked down under the auctioneer's hammer.

THE "Ambassador of the highest attainments," to whom the Archbishop of Canterbury referred, in an address at St. Edmund's School, Canterbury, as having told him that he was extremely desirous of learning, during his stay in England, what was the secret of the spirit of the British public schools, had evidently sensed one of the most important mainstays of young British life. The Archbishop assured his audience that he had told the gentleman in question that there was no secret in it, and he added: "You can no more analyze it in a technical sense than you can the influence of a mother or a sister." No, it cannot be analyzed, but nevertheless it is so real that it constitutes the very heart of the British school and college activities.

YALE UNIVERSITY is to be congratulated on having been made the recipient of a remarkable collection of war posters, totaling more than 1200. This does not mean that the posters will do the university any good by recalling the incidents of the war, but that, from the fact that many of them are veritable masterpieces, it is being inestimably enriched from an art standpoint. Indeed, it is said that some of the posters are of such artistic importance that the School of Fine Arts is planning to put the more striking ones on exhibition later in the year. Many of the posters, both American and foreign, are the work of the very best artists, and were produced under an exceptional inspiration. Thirty-five countries in all are represented.

## Some Impressions of America

By W. A. Rönson

I.

[The following jottings were written by a young Englishman who recently completed a six months' tour of the United States as a member of a small group (the European Student Mission) brought over by the National Student Forum to visit and speak in some thirty colleges and universities.]

CAN anything ever equal the first glimpse of southern California? I doubt it. Never shall I forget the sight which greeted my eyes as we dismounted from the train at Claremont. On all sides the giant cacti spread out their arms. Palms flourished in the open streets. Eucalyptus trees sprawled and straggled in disorder, their denuded trunks shimmering with a silver gloss. Orange groves, and groves of grapefruit and lemon, stretched out, literally, for miles on end. The day was warm and sunny, and a confusion of odors—in which the scent of orange blossom and myrtle, mignonette and rose, were blended, made the air appear almost oppressive.

The way to Arizona from the west involves the relinquishment of the palms and orange groves and eucalyptus trees of California; and the acceptance instead of the dusty desert, with its sand and sage brush, its arid barrenness, its depressing contours. But the very first glance at the purple gorge of the Grand Cañon makes the traveler wonder how he ever could have doubted the wisdom of his enterprise. The long descent on muleback commences, and the traces of snow yield to a growing warmth.

Nothing of the bottom can be seen, and for long the environment remains merely a series of protruding mountainous structures, whose perspective and position are lost in the haze and the purple bloom. The rider drifts down the slender ledge of path, lost alike to the steepness of the track and the vagaries of the mule, and startled only momentarily by the herds of wild asses which scamper up the sides of the cañon. At last the track zigzags steeply and reveals the course where, 4000 or 5000 feet below the topmost rim, the Colorado River cleaves its rushing, muddy way through the bottom of the cañon. Then over the swaying cable bridge you go in single file, and on to Rainbow Ranch. The climate and the vegetation have changed in the long descent, but the splendor and the loveliness of the scene persist with an intensity which the Alpine climber may seek and dream of, but never find.

We had quite a long interview, while in the west, with the Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Hoover. We talked particularly about education, with special reference to his own State of California, and Mr. Hoover was a perfect encyclopedia of practical knowledge. But that was not the end, nor perhaps even the beginning, of his vision. "My grandfather," he said, "went to school for five years. My father went to school for twelve years. I went to school for eighteen years. And my sons will have had twenty-two years of it. That is the progress of education in America."

One of the interesting subjects we discussed was the increasing demand for nontechnical education of a general character, as distinct from a specialized training.

Something that struck me with particular force was the large number of people in every walk of American life who were, if I may coin the phrase, in a transitory stage, vocationally speaking. They had come from a different occupation into their present one, and were, perhaps, actually planning to go eventually into still another one. This is rarely possible in England, where a life sentence is usually the order of the day, and where a person is regarded with suspicion if he wants to change, or has in fact changed, his occupation.

During my stay in America I was also particularly interested in the extraordinary care which is taken almost everywhere along the line of cleanliness. You see it on all sides: In the cupless spouting water fountains; in the provision of clean towels, either of linen or paper, in an abundance unknown elsewhere; in the wonderfully pure milk, which is drunk in, what seemed to me, incredible quantities; in the almost universal provision of wire gauze screens in front of windows and front doors; in the spotless cleanliness of the washing basins on the trains; in the lavish provision of dazzling private bathrooms in hotel and home. Moreover, house furniture is invariably made to stand clear of the floor, in contrast to the typical European article, such as a desk or a bookcase, which sits flat on the carpet and defies all efforts to dislodge the fluff and dust which accumulate underneath as the months roll by.

I had always regarded automobiles as essentially desirable things until I came to the United States, where, I understand, about eleven-twelfths of all that exist in the world are to be found. Oh! those never-ending strings of inescapable automobiles! Every little middle western town has its masses of parked cars, every road its endless procession. One would think that the continuous rushing about must prevent an individual from ever getting to know and to love each tree and stone of his environment.

In England a motor car usually costs two or three times as much as in America, and is regarded as a luxury only within the reach of rather well-to-do people. In the States almost everyone, it seems, has an automobile, or at least a "flivver." But the main difference is that in England motoring is a pursuit which you may either like or dislike, whereas in America the question has been finally settled: everyone is assumed to like it, and the subject is closed—or, rather, never arises. Walking has become almost a formal act for many people, like playing golf, and hardly forms part of the daily round of life.

A feature of American life, which especially appealed to me, was the shortening of time values, not merely in regard to the past, but also in regard to the future. Where an Englishman of middle age will look back twenty years in order to survey the progress that has been made in some particular direction, an American will look back two years. Where an Englishman will look into the future, with the idea of forecasting some happening, and think in terms of decades, an American doing the same thing will think in terms of as many months. The reason for this is that opinion changes far more rapidly in the United States than in Great Britain; and the "time-lag" between a change in opinion and the resulting change in fact is telescoped to a fraction of its European span.

Never in the whole history of the world have vast developments taken place so quickly as in the United States; and the result is an almost universally held belief in the possibility of rapid change, together with an optimism which is practically unknown in post-war Europe. There is, it seems, no gulf between the generations, and father and son mix on a plane of equality as contemporaries. This is, to my way of thinking, the real sense in which America is a young country. I met only one man in the United States who referred to so long a period in the future as ten years ahead, and he was born in Rumania of a Spanish father and a Dutch mother!